

LITERARY GAZETTE

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N° 5—1856.

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The List of Stewards will be announced in future advertisements.
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OCTAVIAN BLEWITT, Sec.

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NOTICE TO ARTISTS.—All Works of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, or Engraving, intended for the meeting EXHIBITION at the ROYAL ACADEMY, must be sent in on Monday, the 7th, or Tuesday, the 8th of April next, after which time no work can possibly be received, nor can any works be received which have already been publicly exhibited. PAINTERS.—All Pictures and Drawings must be in gilt frames. Oil Paintings under glass, and Drawings with wide margins are inadmissible. Excessive breadth in frames, as well as projecting mouldings may prevent Pictures obtaining the situation they otherwise merit. The other regulations necessary to be observed may be obtained at the Royal Academy.
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Every possible care will be taken of Works sent for exhibition, but the Royal Academy can not undertake to pay the carriage of any picture.
The prices of Works to be disposed of may be communicated to the Secretary.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS. (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
The THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN from Nine a.m. until dusk. Admission Is.
ALFRED CLINT, Honorary Secretary.
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—Prizeholders select for themselves from the Public Exhibitions. Every subscriber of One Guinea will have, besides the choice of a Prize, an impression of a Fine of "Harvest in the Highlands," engraved by J. T. Willmore, A.R.A., from the important and well-known picture by Sir E. Landseer, R.A., and Sir Augustus Callicott, R.A. Subscription closes Monday next, 31st inst.
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THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM,
CANON ROW, WESTMINSTER.

SUMMER SESSION, 1856.
The Presentation of the Prizes for Stone and Wood Carving (offered during 1855) will take place on Monday, the 7th of April next.
Lectures will be delivered on the following Monday evenings, April 21st, May 12th and 26th, and June 9th and 23rd.
Hour of admission, Seven o'clock. The Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.
Cards of admission will be presented on application at the Museum.
The Annual Conversazione will be held on Wednesday, July 2nd Prizes of £10 each for Wood and Stone Carving will be offered during the present year.
Full particulars may be had at the Museum on and after Monday next, the 31st of March.

GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT, Treasurer.
HENRY CLUTTON, Hon. Sec.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PICTURE GALLERY.—It is intended to construct, in the North Wing of the Crystal Palace (at present occupied by the raw produce), a GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of Modern Pictures of all the Schools of Europe. The Gallery will open early in the ensuing summer. No charge will be made for exhibition, but it is proposed to charge 5 per cent. on sales.
Communications to be addressed to Mr. Henry Mogford, F.S.A., at the Palace, in whose hands the Directors have placed the management of the Gallery, and from whom full particulars may be had.

The Directors reserve to themselves a right of selection.
By order,
G. GROVE, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE MUSEUM OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.—To SHIP-OWNERS, SHIP-BUILDERS, ENGINEERS, STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES, and to form in the Palace a MUSEUM of NAVAL ARCHITECTURE, on an extensive and classified plan, exhibiting the progress of the art from an early period to the present day, with specimens of the most recent improvements, respectfully invite all parties having the means to assist them in this object by contributing for exhibition MODELS of SHIPS, BOATS, MARINE ENGINES, &c. A detailed plan of the proposed Museum (for which a considerable number of models has been already collected) may be obtained from the Secretary, to whom all communications should be addressed.
By order,
Crystal Palace, March, 1856.
G. GROVE, Secretary.

WHITTINGTON CLUB. The ANNIVERSARY BALL will be held at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, on THURSDAY Evening next, April 3rd. Particulars may be obtained at the Offices of the Club, 362, Strand.
HENRY Y. BRACE, Secretary.

A VALUABLE ASSEMBLAGE OF GREEK, ETRUSCAN, ROMAN, AND MISCELLANEOUS ANTIQUITIES, THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN.

MESSES. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY AND JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will sell by Auction, at their House, 3, Wellington Street, Strand, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of APRIL, 1856, at One o'clock precisely, a Valuable ASSEMBLAGE OF GREEK, ETRUSCAN, ROMAN, AND MISCELLANEOUS ANTIQUITIES, collected by a Gentleman, during his Travels Abroad; comprising Beautiful Etruscan Gold Ornaments, including a Fibula of the highest rarity; Fine Etruscan and Roman Rings, set in Gold; choice Specimens of Ornamental Greek and Roman Glass, of elegant forms; rare objects in Silver, including a unique Simulacrum, twelve inches long, in the finest preservation; an exquisite Specimen of Enamel upon Copper, of High Art and Antiquity; an Egyptian Tablet in Hard Stone, of pyramidal form, covered with Hieroglyphs, of great rarity, eight inches long; Fine Egyptian Bronzes; a beautiful Greek Vase, and Bust of Venus, in Bronze; and other objects of the same material; Ancient Babylonian Cylinders and Signets, of interest and value, &c. May be Viewed Two Days prior, and Catalogues had, if in the Country, on receipt of Two Stamps.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1856.

REVIEWS.

Kars and Erzeroum: with the Campaigns of Prince Paskiewitch in 1828-29. By Lieut. General W. Monteith, F.R.S. Longman and Co.

THE fall of Kars, so deplorable an event in the history of the last campaign, may lead to good by securing attention to the progress of Russian power in Asia. Had the war continued another year the tide of conquest would certainly have been turned, and the Caucasus might have again become the barrier against northern aggression. With the return of peace there is danger of the Eastern question losing its due prominence in the public mind. Before the present war broke out the advances of Russia towards India were too little heeded in England. Warning voices from time to time were heard, but they failed to awaken the watchful care of the British government. Major Burton, the enterprising traveller, who knows something of eastern countries and politics, complains bitterly of the apathy that still prevails in Downing-street. "The sun," he says, "of Circassia, Persia, Kurdistan, Khiva, and Afghanistan, has sunk below the political horizon in England. Russia has pushed on her lines through the dark. The first parallel, the Caucasus, is, and is to be, purely Russian. The second, Persia, (allowed in Nasir el din Shah's day peacefully to occupy the Herat, for which Mahomed Shah was all but invaded,) is also exclusively Russian. The third, Afghanistan, remains, but the head of the Russian sap, diplomacy, is firmly planted in the land." Such is one of the latest warnings addressed to our rulers on the present position and prospects of Russia in the East. It is, in fact, a common Russian saying that "the road to the English lies through Persia." Happily there are men intimately acquainted with the regions most important in these political questions, and possessing information that may be usefully brought to bear upon them. General Monteith's experience in the countries extends over a period of nearly twenty years, during which time he was attached to the various missions in Persia, having proceeded thither with Sir John Malcolm in 1810, and quitted it in 1829, soon after the arrival of Sir John M'Donald Kinneir. In the early years of his residence he was in constant communication with the Persian officers who had served under Agha Mohamed Khan, and from them received authentic accounts of the wars in which they had taken part. He was also intimately acquainted with Alexander Mirza, the only one of the sons of Heraklius, the last independent ruler of Georgia, who escaped being sent to Russia. From the lips of this brave but unfortunate prince he heard the story of his invasion of Georgia, and of the adventures that befel him when he had to take refuge among the mountains. The generous and noble treatment experienced by the prince from these mountaineers, reminds one of the chivalrous hospitality of the Scottish Highlanders to the Jacobite chief who found refuge among them. At a later period, when, by the treaty of Turcoman Chie, Persia had to pay a contribution to Russia, General Monteith was appointed to superintend the payment, and was thus brought into constant communication with Prince Paskiewitch. He followed the Russian general to Tiflis after the

commencement of the Turkish war, and witnessed much of the campaign of 1828. From Paskiewitch himself, and his officers, he obtained direct information on most of the incidents of the war, including the capture of Kars and of Erzeroum. Of the campaigns of 1828 and 1829, General Monteith now publishes a lucid and comprehensive sketch, preceded by an account of the conquests of Russia beyond the Caucasus, from the time of Peter the Great to the Treaty of Adrianople. Leaving to those interested in these events the perusal of the narrative, we present to our readers some passages of the work which have special reference to our own time. The position of the Russians in Asia, after the close of the campaign of 1829, is thus described:—

"Prince Paskiewitch was now in possession of the stronghold of the Turkish power in Asia; the Ottoman forces were defeated and dispersed, and their commanders taken prisoners; the Russian communications were free, and a sufficient quantity of provisions had been captured to supply the wants of the army. Nothing apparently could arrest their advance; but they had no army of reserve in Georgia, and the promised body of recruits, amounting to 20,000 men, had not yet crossed the Caucasus; so that not only was their further progress prevented by the very extent of their conquest, but a less able and enterprising chief than the one at the head of the Russian army might well have felt some doubts of being able to maintain even his actual position with a force of hardly 15,000 men. We may here observe, that the smallness of the force the Russians have ever been able to bring into the field, either in Europe or Asia, is really surprising. The army of the Caucasus at the time we are speaking of amounted to 80,000 men, yet more than 25,000 were never assembled for offensive operations, either against Persia or Turkey. The Russian army was said to have amounted to 150,000 men before crossing the Danube, yet when peace was signed at Adrianople there were not more than 25,000 or 30,000 of all arms. Both armies were unequal to the object contemplated, and must have failed in the conquest of Constantinople, if one particle of its ancient courage and energy remained to the Turkish people."

The talents of Prince Paskiewitch as a ruler were as conspicuous as his genius and energy as a commander. General Monteith bears honourable testimony to his personal character and his administrative ability when governor of the Transcaucasian provinces, where he remained till summoned to take the command of the army in Poland, on the insurrection of 1830:—

"In his attention to the civil administration he was indefatigable, and he put a stop to the abuses which had so long disgraced and ruined the Russian affairs. Men of every rank and class had free access to him; they might bring their own interpreter, and be sure of having justice quickly administered. His loss was deeply felt in Georgia, which he was rapidly getting into order; and he had nearly succeeded in bringing the tribes of the Caucasus into pacific relations with the Russian government, by employing a portion of their troops and not interfering with their internal government,—the only system of policy, as I often heard from his own lips, that he thought likely to succeed. A commencement was made by forming a Circassian body-guard at St. Petersburg, with high pay and great advantages, privates ranking as officers. The four Mahomedan regiments raised by him still form part of the Russian army; and had the Polish war not summoned away the Prince, the native troops would have been augmented to 25,000 men."

"In his outward deportment Prince Paskiewitch was hasty and sometimes even violent, which appears to be a fashionable piece of affectation among the Russian officers—perhaps from a desire of imitating the eccentricities of Suwaroff; but in his

actions Paskiewitch was as remarkable for his cool deliberation as for the rapid execution of whatever he had decided upon."

The importance of having European officers to command Oriental troops, which the heroic achievements of Butler and Nasmyth at Silistria, and of Williams at Kars, have recently shown, is illustrated by incidental episodes in the narrative of General Monteith. In describing the defeat of the Persians, by Prince Paskiewitch, on the banks of the Akistafa, the retreating army was saved from destruction by the coolness and valour of a Scottish artilleryman in the Persian service:—

"An action was performed in this engagement by an Englishman in the service of Persia, which in any other country would no doubt have led to distinction; but the Persians passed it over almost with indifference. Mr. Dawson, a sergeant of the Royal Artillery, who had accompanied the embassy under Sir Gore Ouseley, and had returned to England with Colonel D'Arcy, subsequently purchased his discharge, and entered the Persian service. He was with the artillery at the battle of Ganja; and after the defeat of the Persian army and the flight of several of the artillery officers, he succeeded in inducing the men of his corps to remain with the guns. Of the fourteen pieces three got dismounted in a ravine, and were slung on the timbers and spare carriages. Dawson then obtained the assistance of two battalions of Irak infantry, and of a few horse, and with this small force showed so good a face to the Russian Cossacks and Georgian horse that they desisted from their pursuit; and he safely passed the Arras, and joined the remnants of the Persian army, with the loss of only one of his guns, which had broken down hopelessly in the Tartar river. Mr. James Dawson was originally a blacksmith at Carron; he could read and write tolerably well, but was otherwise a plain, uneducated man. He soon after left the Persian service, and returned to England, having by extreme economy managed to realise about 2000*l.*; and I believe he subsequently emigrated to Australia."

The services of Major Christie, Lieut. Lindesay, and other English officers, were of great value during the war, and the account of their exploits will be read with pride and satisfaction by their countrymen. It is now greatly to be regretted that Sir John Malcolm, after the conclusion of his mission, did not remain as commander-in-chief of the Persian army, as the Shah earnestly urged him to do. On his return to India, Sir Gore Ouseley was appointed ambassador extraordinary, and ever since the management of Persia, conducted under the direct orders of the British government, has been marked by the feebleness and blundering too characteristic of the Foreign Office administration. Our only hope is, that men like Sir John Macneill, General Monteith, and others who witnessed and took part in the more vigorous policy of former times, may have influence, not upon the government, which seems hopeless, but on public opinion, so as to compel attention to the diplomatic as well as military advances of Russia in the direction of our Indian empire.

About eighteen years ago it almost seemed as if the collision was inevitable. The progress of the Russians in Khiva, and their growing influence in the adjacent regions, led to the British interference in Afghanistan. It was at this time that Baron Brunow, then the Russian ambassador in this country, said to Sir John Cam Hobhouse, the President of the Board of Control, "If matters go on at this rate, the Cossack and the Sepoy will soon meet on the banks of the Oxus." "If such an event should happen," was the spirited reply, "however much I should regret the collision, I should have no fear for the result." Of a

mere military invasion of India there is now still less cause for alarm; but the policy of Russia is to approach gradually and stealthily by diplomatic art, and the condition of the frontier countries, at present in nominal alliance with the Indian government, is not such as to give security against troubles at no distant period. When the Paris treaty of peace is made public, it will be seen what guarantees are provided against Russian aggression in Europe; but we greatly fear that the severest terms enforced by the Western Powers will have little bearing on far more vital questions affecting the security and welfare of the British empire in the East. Let us hope that the present war has left Russia powerless for aggression in any direction for a long time to come. If peace is now established, it will be all the more incumbent on our government to direct more watchful attention to the affairs of Persia and other regions of the East, in which Russian and British interests come into direct collision.

Griselda, a Tragedy; and other Poems. By Edwin Arnold. London: Bogue.
Poems. By Isa. Edinburgh and London: Blackwood and Sons.

THE story of *Griselda* has been a favourite with dramatists. Old Thomas Heywood treated it, and failed, his play being only readable for the sake of one beautiful lyric, and a few good lines. Frederic Halm made it popular on the German stage, but his play is commonplace, and would be tedious to any but a Teutonic audience. Nor do we think the story in itself well adapted to the stage. The charm of Boccaccio's or Chaucer's narrative blinds us to its improbability—the hatefulness of the husband's character, and the spaniel-like weakness of the wife's; but these would scarcely bear the sharper scrutiny of an audience, who see the incidents passing before their eyes, and test them by the rules which they would apply to similar incidents in common life. Their instincts would revolt at the husband's cruelty, and they would feel no sympathy for the woman who could go on bearing each successive outrage, and not turn upon her oppressor. And with justice. For such a prostration of her will, such a weak persistency in love for a man who treats his wife not as an equal, but worse than his hound, are destructive of all interest in and respect for her, quite as surely as the inhuman tests to which she is subjected are fatal to our toleration for her husband. Any interest we might feel in the beginning must die away as the story advanced, under a sense of indignation and disgust, and the essence of a drama's success, sympathy with one or both of the leading personages, infallibly evaporate. It seems to us, therefore, that to make a successful drama, the story must be modified in many of its incidents, especially those involving the final trial, when the Lord of Saluzzo brings home his new bride, and commands the presence of his wife to wait upon her. There is a point at which to be patient ceases to be a duty, and a skilful dramatist might, we think, keep alive our interest in *Griselda*, and produce a powerful dramatic collision, by making her husband's savage strain upon her endurance recoil upon himself, in the form of love chilled if not estranged, and by subjecting him to an ordeal of trial, from which he might rise again into a place in our regards. Mr. Edwin Arnold has taken

the story as he found it, and simply transmuted into scenes the incidents as narrated by Chaucer. This, however, he has done with no small skill and dramatic feeling, and the result is a very graceful and readable poem. There are scenes which in themselves would not be ineffective on the stage, but the play wants life and variety and movement as a whole. Mr. Arnold has not attempted to vivify the times in which alone such a story is possible; there is no background for it to grow out of, no play of characters or secondary incidents, to relieve the attention or stimulate the imagination. Thus the work is rather a dramatic illustration of Chaucer's story than a drama. And yet there is so much of dramatic feeling in the treatment of some of the passages, that we are disappointed Mr. Arnold has not done more with his materials. His *Griselda* is a very beautiful sketch, and does not suffer by our remembrance of Chaucer's portrait. The *Marquis of Saluzzo* is also well imagined, and his motives, as suggested by Mr. Arnold, for putting *Griselda's* worth to trial, if not quite sufficient to justify, in some measure extenuate his conduct. Were Mr. Arnold to take a broader canvass, to write with more daring, and not to move too strictly in the trammels of the old tale, we believe he might produce a really effective drama. Let him, too, discard those painful archaisms and heavy efforts at humour, which Sheridan Knowles made fashionable among dramatists, to the infinite discomfort of their readers. He can write vigorous straightforward English, and say smart things smartly. Why, therefore, should he adopt, as he often does, a style of language which never was and never will be used? As a specimen of Mr. Arnold's dramatic power, we give the scene where *Griselda's* daughter is taken away from her:—

"LENETTE. A message from my lord.
GRISELDA. Who beareth it?
[Enter MARTINO.
MARTINO. I, lady.
GRIS. Who art thou?
MARTINO. Martino Sculza,
The sergeant of the guard.
GRIS. I know thee not.
MARTINO. 'Tis very like thou wilt not hold me hence
In fair remembrance.
GRIS. Why, what bringest thou?
MARTINO. That which I mean to speak. Great ones, good madam,
Do as they list; and they who suffer of them
Must bear it and bewail. I am not one
To stand against the storm; and, sooth to say,
Madam, I will not.
GRIS. Say, what wrongs you, sir?
MARTINO. My lord—my master, bids me bear thee what
Thou must take of me.
GRIS. If it come from him,
Speak welcome; I'll hear it willingly!
MARTINO. Thus, then, I am entrusted to deliver:—
My lord commands me to your patient grace,
And prays you, of your courtesy, to give
Unto me here, without or let or stop,
The little maid, your child.
GRIS. So soon?
MARTINO. Aye! Now.
GRIS. What is your warrant, sir?
MARTINO. His signet ring.
Behold it here!
GRIS. It never yet set seal
To aught unworthy of his nobleness:
I will obey it.
MARTINO. Madam, you were best.
GRIS. Yes! but this cometh somewhat suddenly;
Yet I'll obey it. Give me pardon, sir:
Art thou to have my girl?
MARTINO. Madam, I am.
My lord's behest is that you render it,
Sleeping or waking, here into my hands,
Thereafter—
GRIS. Oh, say on!
MARTINO. I say too much,
More is not in my message; by your leave,
I'll find it here, and quit you.
[Goes to the bed.
GRIS. No, oh no!
MARTINO. Thou art not gentle, thou wilt wake my babe.
GRIS. She'll sleep enough anon.
MARTINO. I fear I read
A bitter meaning in your broken speech;
But I'll not think so,—you are not to take her;
Your hands are hard with arquebuss and sword,

Used to the clench of iron. You are fierce,
And soldierlike and stern; your gentleness
Would crush this little life. What canst thou do
With her whose bed hath been of silks and down,—
Whose food were delicacies,—whose rosy beauty
Nought harder than a kiss hath ever touched?
It is not true,—tell me, it is not true!
MARTINO. So true, that I shall take what you refuse me,
If you refuse it longer than my leave.
GRIS. Keep off! I had forgotten: it is true!
Stand there, sir; you shall have her—take her—so!
[Gives the child.
MARTINO. 'Tis well! Thou dost this wisely; and I go.
Pardon the needful pain.
GRIS. Oh! stay, good sergeant.
[Sweet angels, make me strong!] Thou askest pardon,
Thou shalt have thanks; render me back my child.
MARTINO. Nay, Madam!
GRIS. But a minute,—she is thine.
Hath he not so commanded? Ah! dear love,
Lie back a breathing space upon this breast—
Thy home no more—thy life and home no more!
My little sleeping girl—my silent daughter!
To night thou diest for the fault of me,
Thine or'er fond mother. Therefore, pretty one!—
Aye, smile on so—even as thy father smiled,
And I shall get the heart to say the word.—
Therefore, farewell, farewell! And let me take
Thine earthly sorrows off with this last kiss:
Thy soul, my little child, is His to have
Who died upon the cross, whereof in token
I sign thee with the sign. Take! here again,
Good sergeant, your young maid.
MARTINO. I pity you,
And thank you, good my lady.
GRIS. You are courteous
In an ungente task. If, at the least,
My lord forbade you not out of your grace
Bury this small slight body in some grave
Where birds and beasts shall miss it.
[Exit MARTINO with child
Ah, Lenette,
He answers not, but goes.
LEN. Dear mistress—cry!
If thou dost feel it, cry upon this wrong,
Let him not part so! I will after him,
And bring him back. Oh! let him go!
GRIS. Stay here!
It is no wrong,—he doth it to his own;
Let not thy love lose mine, blaming my lord.
Look to the little Prince, and take these hence,—
Their work is done, and well. I will away;
She shall not see me weep—none shall,—but God!
[Exit GRISELDA.]

Mr. Arnold's play is better than his minor poems. With the exception of 'Vermis,' in which a beautiful story is told with great feeling and picturesque simplicity, they take no high rank.

THE unpretending little volume of 'Poems,' by Isa, will please many readers. It deals with a great variety of simple household themes, in a vein of pure and genuine feeling. The versification is graceful and flowing, and though Isa's lines are occasionally deficient in polish, and her ideas in concentration, the volume bears throughout the traces of a refined and thoughtful mind. Some of the subjects are badly chosen, being more fit for prose than verse, a fault which the authoress, however, shares with but too many writers of verse in these days. She can be graphic, picturesque, and suggestive, when her theme is well selected, and she is never trivial. The following is a fair specimen of her lighter pieces:—

"TO AN OLD LOVE LETTER.

Brought to the light once more,
Long in safe keeping
'Mong this old treasured store,
Thou hast lain sleeping.
Who was thy sender?
That doth not matter much—
Many have written such
Eloquence tender.
She whom he loved was fair,
This thou assurest—
Blue eyes and golden hair
Up thou conjurest.
Soul beauty higher,
Say, was it love that shed
That halo round her head,
Love, beautifier?
Say, did her fingers small
Trembling unfold thee?
Did she, unseen by all,
To her lips hold thee?
Or wert thou slighted,
Held as a merry jest?
Nay, set all doubt at rest—
They were united,

No sad mischance there came
These twain to sever,
Whose a regretful blame
Each beareth ever,
She was removed,
All happiness and pride,
To her new home, a bride,
Young, fair, beloved.

Love letter! dim with age
Is thy fond tracing;
There hath pass'd o'er thy page,
Time's hand effacing.
Time bringeth changes—
Ah, it is sad to know
All this was long ago—
Time love estranges.

Say, did his'er wax dim,
Like thy page, growing
Fainter? Or hers for him
Ever cease glowing?
Ashes left only
On household hearths I've seen,
And hearts where love hath been,
As cold and lonely.

Smiling together, they
Bent o'er the letter—
'Though the gold locks are grey,
I love thee better,'
Whispered the sender:
And her mute answer was
One beaming look, such as
Words cannot render."

Gleams of a life of toil, not sweetened by much in the shape of sympathy and affection, or sustained by many hopes, are visible through the pages of this volume, and seem to indicate that the authoress is a governess. If so, she does honour to her class. Her verses will find echoes in many breasts, and we trust they may come back to her with abundant tokens of living sympathy, to lighten the labours of years to come.

A History of Rome, from the Earliest Times to the Establishment of the Empire. By Henry G. Liddell, D.D., Dean of Christ Church, Oxford. 2 vols. 8vo. Murray.

A STRANGE fatality seems hitherto to have attended the efforts of modern scholars to construct a worthy history of Rome. The great work in which Niebuhr first indicated the true character of her early history remains in the state described by his most accomplished reviewer, as "a fragment which may be compared to the unfinished colossal statues that are found lying in the granite quarries of Syene, conceived with all the vastness and precision of Egyptian art; but which, when they were relinquished by the hand that first fashioned them, were destined to remain for ever imperfect." The same hand, we believe, that wrote those words, set itself to the work of engraving on Niebuhr's labours the fruits of the best English scholarship; but achieved only enough to excite regret that his own work remains a fragment too. Arnold's History of Rome was cut short by his death. The Lectures of Niebuhr, invaluable as they are in their kind—full of beautiful thoughts and instructive suggestions—are as different from a finished history, as a fervent extemporaneous speech is from an elaborate treatise. In one word, the scholar has yet to appear, who shall do for Rome what Thirlwall and Grote have done for Greece. In this field, at least, the conquered nation has had her revenge upon her conqueror.

The delay is probably for the best; for, meanwhile, there has been a constant and steady advance in the science of Roman history, and in the appreciation by scholars of its vast importance. It has come to be felt that, though Greece appeals to our livelier sympathies by her heroic legends, her battles of liberty, her conflicts between the monarchy, oligarchy, and democratic tendencies in the

champ clos of her small republics, her great orators and statesmen, and her splendid works of literature and art—yet the history of Rome presents a profounder and more profitable study, in all that respects social and political science, and the workings of constitutional laws on the grandest scale. For an Englishman, especially, the value of its parallels with our own constitutional history can hardly be exaggerated. At the same time, the discussion excited by the views of Niebuhr, both in Germany and England, has produced results which amount to little less than a relaying of the foundations of the great work that remains to be finished.

At this juncture Dr. Liddell has come forward to render a great service and to supply a pressing want, by providing the student of history, and, indeed, all who read for general information, with a work of moderate size, complete for the period preceding the empire, and presenting, together with the fruits of his own accomplished scholarship, the chief results of late researches. And we would observe, at once, that the clear and simple manner in which those results are exhibited, freed from the weight of lengthened discussion, and the perplexing conflict of opposite opinions, is one of the greatest merits of the work. To justify this opinion, we would point to the second chapter of his introduction, 'On the Early Population of Italy,' to his fifth chapter, containing 'Observations on the History of Rome under the Kings,' to his eleventh chapter, on 'The Code of the Twelve Tables,' to his sixteenth chapter, on the 'Sources of Early Roman History,' and to his summaries of the constitutional state of the city and its empire at the close of each of the great periods into which he divides his subject.

This division is itself an excellent feature of the work. Dr. Liddell has written in the spirit of the true historian, as distinguished from the mere annalist, and has observed those laws of grouping and proportion, distribution of parts, and subordination of minor features, in the absence of which a narrative of the most interesting deeds becomes a mere tedious string of words. He divides the whole history into seven books, treating successively of 'Rome under the Kings'; 'Rome under the Patricians'; 'Rome conqueror of Italy'; 'Rome and Carthage'; 'Rome and the Conquest of the World'; 'First Period of Civil Wars'; and 'Second Period of Civil War':—a classification as natural and satisfactory as it is convenient. A like skill has been displayed in the distribution of the seventy-one chapters into which the work is subdivided.

Dr. Liddell begins *ab ovo*; not with needless preliminary disquisitions, but, recognising the necessity of a clear view of the features of that country which forms the central position of his whole work, he gives us a remarkably vivid and satisfactory sketch of the physical geography of Italy, starting from its geological structure. And here we have the first of those illustrative woodcuts, which are inserted at various points where they are specially needed, and to which, we must add, some kind of an index would have been desirable. The last paragraph of this section will give some idea of Dr. Liddell's power of description:—

"The natural beauty of Italy is too well known to need many words here. The lovers of the sublime will find no more magnificent mountain-passes than those which descend through the Alps to the plains of Lombardy. In the valley of the Dora

Baltea, from its source under Mont Blanc to Aosta and Ivrea, all the grandeur of Switzerland is to be found, enriched by the colours and warmth of a southern sky: the cold green and gray of the central chain here passes into gold and purple. In the same district is found the most charming lake scenery in the world, where the sunny hills and warm hues of Italy are backed by the snowy ranges of the towering Alps. Those who prefer rich culture may gratify their utmost desires in the lower vale of the Po about Lodi and Cremona, or across the Apennines in the valley of the Arno and in Campania. If we follow the southern coast, probably the world presents no lovelier passages than meet the traveller's eye as he skirts the Maritime Alps where they overhang the sea cornice-like, between Nice and Genoa; or below Campania, where the limestone of the Apennines, broken by volcanic eruptions, strikes out into the sea between the bays of Naples and Salerno. The Romans, who became lords of all Italy and of the civilised world, sprang up in one of the least enviable portions of the whole Peninsula. The attractions of Modern Rome are less of nature than of association. The traveller would little care to linger on the banks of the Tiber, if it were stripped of its buildings and its history."

The other section of the Introduction gives us, in the compass of eight pages, all that the reader really wants to know of the races that peopled Italy in the earliest ages, and shows how these races converged to a sort of focus in Latium, and so came to supply the several elements of the population of Rome. Our limits forbid us to quote the admirable account of the formation of the Latin language, illustrated by a comparison with our own.

The legends of the regal and early republican period,—that standing test of an historian's skill,—are treated in the only fit spirit, we wish we could add in the best style. The old-world stories are simply and plainly related, with a careful abstinence from those rationalistic interpretations which are now exploded, except, sad to say, in histories for children, in one of which—good in many points—we happen just to have seen some most astounding examples of the process which Professor Malden happily describes as "spoiling a good poem, without making a good history." The stories are followed by a brief but very able discussion of their significance and their value, as testimonies to the primitive state of Rome, in which the distinction is well drawn between the religious legends of the Greeks and the heroic legends of the Romans.

The style adopted for these narratives is somewhat deficient in force, and still more in consistency. Dr. Liddell has evidently aimed at extreme simplicity, free from that quaintness, of which, after all said to the contrary, we confess we feel the charm in Arnold, but he has hardly succeeded in maintaining this style, sometimes falling off from its simplicity, and at other times sliding into that direct resemblance to the phraseology of scripture which gave offence in Arnold. For example:—"So king Servius died when he had reigned four and forty years, and Lucius Tarquinius the Proud reigned in his stead."

In reference to this matter of style, we would point out, in passing, a few examples of Dr. Liddell's occasional departure from that standard of classic purity which we require of the historic Muse, even above the rest, especially when her organ fills such stations as that which he has lately left, and that to which he has been so honourably appointed. We doubt, for example, whether even the precedent of a phrase in common

use at Christ Church, will quite justify his telling readers of our day that "the Hellenic communities, both of Italy and Sicily, had fallen from their *sometime* magnificence;" nor do we quite like such an expression as "the *deftest* efforts of philology." Again, we feel that we have to think twice, to avoid mistake, when the words *present* and *future* are used in the table of contents, in reference to the *time written* of rather than to the *time of writing*. When we are told that in the union of the two peoples under Romulus and Tatius, "the Sabines had the lion's share of the spoil," we find the expression much more trite than accurate, inasmuch as the agreement was mutual, and there was no third party whose spoil was to be divided. To these trivial flaws, which we have taken as they struck us without a special search, we will add one or two proofs that some further revision would have repaid its trouble. Five sections of Chap. XXXI, which stand in due place in the text, are omitted in the contents. This may be the printer's fault, but he can hardly bear the responsibility of putting into the head of *Cæsar's debtors* (!) the purpose of detaining him when he was setting out for Spain as propinator, nor that of making Augustus the son of Julia herself, instead of her daughter's son. We suppose we are to ascribe it to the spirit of pseudo-conservatism in scholarship which lingers at some of our great seats of education, that Dr. Liddell persists in writing *Sylla* instead of *Sulla*, *exul* instead of *exsul*, and the like. By the way, in his etymology of the last word (and of *consul* and *præsul*), he has missed the exact meaning of the root (*to sit*); and this is not the only indication which the work presents that his Latin scholarship affords a like room for improvement, in the department of etymology, to that of which his otherwise almost perfect Lexicon bears witness as to Greek. On the other hand, we have some examples of unnecessary innovation in orthography, such as the addition of an accent to the words *Præneste*, *Sinope*, *epitome*, and the like. Early in the work we read of Zeus, whom Dr. Liddell very properly converts afterwards into Jove, the name not only thoroughly established in English literature, but that which most accurately represents the essential elements common to the Greek *ZEU-S*, and the Latin *JU-piter*.

Turning from these minor points to those broad features of style, which are of vast importance in a work intended for young students, we can speak in terms of no small satisfaction. If our attention is not arrested by brilliant passages, we are at least free from the misleading glitter of false brilliancy. There is no sacrifice of truth to point; no subjective expansion of some mere fragment of a fact into a complete picture of motive as well as action. The writer's skill is displayed in arranging rather than adorning his materials; and the calm gravity, which is the true tone of history, though often a little too much subdued, is occasionally enlivened by powerful passages, while it uniformly suffices to make the narrative clear and interesting.

So much as to manner: to characterise and discuss the matter of the work would neither suit our limits, nor the purpose of our Journal. The outline which we have quoted above is ably filled up; each portion of the history is so satisfactorily told, that we could hardly name the one which is best treated; and, in each, the due amount of space is given, not only to military, civil, and constitutional his-

tory, but to the other co-ordinate elements of a nation's life, its religion, morals, manners, literature, and art. Of such a work it is hard to give detached portions as specimens; but still we must let Dr. Liddell speak somewhat for himself.

Here is his passage on Regulus:—

"Regulus was a man of the old Roman kind, like Curius and Fabricius, devoted to his country, eager for glory, frugal, bold, resolute or (call it) stubborn. He has been censured for excessive presumptuousness in his African campaign, and for the extravagance by which he lost all the advantages which he might have secured. But it must be allowed that he had some grounds even for overweening confidence. Ever since the two nations had met in arms, the star of Carthage had grown dim before that of Rome. Even on the sea, where her navies had long ridden triumphant, the Queen of the Mediterranean had twice been beaten by her unskilled rival. There was enough to make more sagacious men than Regulus believe that Carthage was well nigh powerless against Rome. The Romans had yet to learn that when the jealous government of Carthage allowed great generals to command their armies, such as Xanthippus, and Hamilcar, and Hannibal, then the well-trained mercenaries might gain easy victories over their own brave but less practised citizens. The whole story of the embassy and death of Regulus has been doubted, chiefly because of the silence of Polybius, the most authentic historian of the time; and from the certainty that at least one mythical marvel has been introduced into the narrative. But if allowance be made for some patriotic exaggeration, there is nothing improbable in the story. Those who crucified their own unlucky generals would not be slow to wreak any measure of vengeance on a recusant prisoner. We read also that the Romans retaliated by torturing some Carthaginian prisoners, and this fact can hardly be an invention. At all events, the personal qualities of Regulus rest too firmly on old tradition to be questioned. While we read the beautiful passage in which Cicero describes his disinterested patriotism; while we repeat the noble Ode, in which Horace paints him as putting aside all who would have persuaded him to stay,—people, friends, and family, going forth to torture and death with the same serene indifference as if he were leaving the busy life of Rome for the calm retirement of his country-house;—so long will the blood flow more quickly and the heart beat higher at mention of the name of Regulus."

It would be interesting to see the light in which the religion of the Romans is viewed by the Dean of Christ Church, but the passage is somewhat long; and we give, instead, the closing paragraph of his two admirable chapters (36 and 37) on the state of Rome after the conquest of Carthage:—

"It will be something gained if from these imperfect chapters the English reader shall have learned to look upon the early Romans as they were,—men of strong wills and rigid morals, who cared little for the elegancies of life, but much for its freedom and order; who scorned the credit to be derived from originality compared with the practical uses of an invention; who were trained by education and discipline to rule themselves, and were thus carried on from conquest to conquest by an insatiable desire to rule others. The Roman of this time has his own virtues,—simplicity and good morals, joined indeed with roughness and want of feeling. In a later age he lost the virtues without losing the defects. The Roman, as we shall find him at the end of his career of conquest, without simplicity of manners and morality of life, corrupted by wealth and luxury, yet coarse and unfeeling as ever, is a being who does little honour to humanity."

In the second half of the work we have followed Dr. Liddell, with pleasure, over the old familiar ground of Rome's foreign glories

and internal dissolution. His sketches of the great men of the later republic, the Gracchi, Marius, Sulla, Cicero, Pompey, Cato, Cæsar, and the rest, are very able, and their story is well told; but we must not attempt to pursue it here. Upon the whole, justice is rendered to the several actors in the drama, though with much reserve in the case of Cicero, to whose virtues Dr. Liddell is not indeed insensible, but about whose faults we have the old common-places which it is so easy to repeat with a certain degree of truth; while we miss the genial, charitable, sympathising view, which Niebuhr has shown to be the true key to the understanding of his character, and which is as different as things can be from the underdiscriminating eulogies of Middleton. We will only add his character of Cæsar:—

"Thus died 'the foremost man in all the world,' a man who failed in nothing that he attempted. He might, Cicero thought, have been a great orator; his Commentaries remain to prove that he was a great writer. As a general he had few superiors; as a statesman and politician no equal. That which stamps him as a man of true greatness, is the entire absence of vanity and self-conceit from his character. If it were not known that Cæsar was the narrator of his own campaign, no one could guess that cold and dispassionate narrative to be from his pen. His genial temper and easy unaffected manners bear testimony to the same point. It is well known indeed that he paid great attention to his personal appearance,—a foible which he shared in common with many great men equally free from other vanity. In youth he was strikingly handsome, and was the welcome lover of many dissolute Roman dames. His hard life and unremitting activity had furrowed his face with lines, and left him with that meagre visage which is made familiar to us from his coins. To the same cause is to be attributed his liability, in later life, to fits of an epileptic nature. But even in these days he was sedulous in arranging his robes, and was pleased to have the privilege of wearing a laurel crown to hide the scantiness of his hair. His morality in domestic life was not better or worse than commonly prevailed in those licentious days. He indulged in profligate amours freely and without scruple. But public opinion reproached him not for this. When it was sought to blacken his character, crimes of a deeper dye were imputed to him; but they were never proved, and he always indignantly denied them. He seldom, if ever, allowed pleasure to interfere with business, and here his character forms a notable contrast to that of Sylla. In other respects the men were not unlike. Both were men of real genius, and felt their strength without vanity. But Sylla loved pleasure more than power; Cæsar valued power above all other things. As a general, Cæsar was probably no less inferior to Pompey than Sylla to Marius. Yet his successes in war, achieved by a man who, in his forty-ninth year, had hardly seen a camp, add to our conviction of his real genius. Those successes were due not so much to scientific and calculated manoeuvres, as to rapid audacity of movement and perfect mastery over the wills of men. That he caused the death or captivity of some million of Gauls, to provide treasure and form an army for his political purposes, is shocking to us; but it was not so to Roman moralists. Any Roman commander with like powers, except, perhaps, Cato, would have acted in like manner. But the clemency with which Cæsar spared the lives of his opponents in the Civil War, and the easy indulgence with which he received them into favour, were peculiarly his own. His political career was troubled by no scruples: to gain his end he was utterly careless of the means. But before we judge him severely, we must remember the manner in which the Marian party had been trampled under foot by Sylla and the Senate. If, however, the mode in which he rose to power was questionable, the mode in which he exercised it was admirable."

By the action of constant civil broils the constitutional system of Rome had given way to anarchy, and there seemed no escape except by submission to the strong domination of one capable man. The only effect of Caesar's fall was to cause a renewal of bloodshed for another half generation; and then his work was finished by a far less noble and generous ruler. Those who slew Caesar were guilty of a great crime, and a still greater blunder."

In fine, the student may safely accept Dr. Liddell's 'History of Rome' as the handbook which has long been wanted; the scholar may consult it with advantage; and the author himself may be congratulated on having done much more than fulfilled his avowed aim—a higher and more difficult one than many may suppose—"to put into the reader's hand a book in some measure free from the reproach cast by a great living writer upon all compendious histories,—namely, that they are histories in which nothing of history remains, except the proper names."

Historical Sketches of Statesmen who flourished in the Reign of George III. By Henry Lord Brougham. Vol. III. Griffin and Co.

LORD BROUGHAM'S lives of eminent men of the reign of George III. is a publication of the deepest interest both to the speculative and practical politician. Most of the articles have been published before, but in this volume there are several considerable additions, which seem necessary for the further illustration of the history. In a short but very important preface, dated from Provence so lately as January of this year, Lord Brougham states some of his political maxims, deduced from the events of the American and French Revolutions, from conversations with some of the ablest and most upright of the surviving actors in both, and from his own long and matured experience in forensic and senatorial life. To the biographical sketches is appended a dialogue upon the general merits of republican and monarchical government, in which Lord Brougham and M. Arago are the interlocutors. The argument is most fairly and temperately stated, and what is put into the mouth of the French philosopher is quite in accordance with his frequently and openly avowed sentiments.

"One lesson, most important and of a most practical description, is inculcated by all the discussion in the Dialogue, and all the facts in the preceding narrative—the supreme necessity of absolutely excluding the multitude, ill-informed and averse to deliberation, from any direct interference with the government, whether in its executive, its legislative, or its judicial functions. The principle may be stated a little more generally, but as absolutely—that the most sacred rule of civil polity is the withholding all power whatever where there is no effectual, that is, no individual responsibility. The whole history of the French Revolution is a continual and a frightful exemplification of the prodigious evils that flow from a breach of this fundamental law."

Lord Brougham speaks in terms of severe reprobation of the pusillanimous conduct of the respectable classes of France, and especially of Paris, in preferring their quiet to their duty, and making no head against the clubs and the mob.

"How heavy a penalty did they pay for the momentary repose which their cowardice purchased! The Reign of Terror, under which no life was secure for a day; the wholesale butcheries, both of the prisoners in September, and by the daily executions that soon followed; the violence

of the conscription, which filled every family with orphans and widows; the profligate despotism and national disasters under the Directory; the military tyranny of Napoleon; the sacrifice of millions to slake his thirst of conquest; the invasion of France by foreign troops—pandours, hussars, cosacks, twice revelling in the spoils of Paris; the humiliating occupation of the country for five years by the allied armies, and her ransom by the payment of millions;—these were the consequences, more or less remote, of the Reign of Terror, which so burnt into the memory of all Frenchmen the horrors of anarchy, as to make an aversion to change for a quarter of a century the prevailing characteristic of a people not the least fickle among the nations, and to render a continuance of any yoke bearable, compared with the perils of casting it off. All these evils were the price paid by the respectable classes of France, but especially of Paris, for their unworthy dread of resisting the clubs and the mob in 1792.

"How little the French, and especially the Parisians, had profited by these lessons was seen in their conduct when a handful of the mob overthrew the government in 1848. There is no passage in French history more discredit to that people. Those who value their ease for the moment so highly, as did the bulk of the community upon that occasion, discover when too late that they have lost it for ever."

His notice of the famous vote of the National Assembly, of the 4th of August, 1789, abolishing the feudal privilege, is worth transcribing:—

"Just half a century after these events I happened to be travelling in a remote district of Provence, when, reposing in the heat of the day under a porch, my eye was attracted by some placards, whose letters were preserved by the great dryness of that fine climate, though they had been there for fifty years. Those papers were the official promulgation of the several decrees for secularizing the clergy, abolishing the monastic orders, and abrogating all feudal privileges signed by the several Presidents of the Assembly, Bureau de Pusey, Camus, and Siéyes. The incident is exceedingly trivial in itself; but I shall not easily forget its effect in carrying me back to the great scenes of the Revolution, ere yet its path had been stained with blood, while virtuous men might honestly exult in its success, and the friends of their species could venture to hope for the unsullied triumphs of the sacred warfare waged with long-established abuses. The past seemed connected with the present, and the mighty consequences visible all around which had flowed from the changes recorded in those few lines, appeared to rise, as it were, before the sight, springing out of their causes. Nor must it be forgotten that the perils of the tempest having happily passed away, the atmosphere which it had cleared was breathed in a pleasing reflection that the region over which its fury had swept was now flourishing in unprecedented prosperity, for which the price paid had assuredly been heavy, but not, perhaps, too heavy compared with the blessings it had purchased."

In reviewing the whole of the history of which the principal events are narrated and the actors described in this volume, the most ardent republican or the most devoted supporter of the old Bourbon dynasty must feel reconciled to the existing Imperial rule, which, however discordant with ideas of English constitutional liberty, has again restored to France the order and tranquillity without which there can be no national prosperity or progress. In the memoir of Marshal Ney, Lord Brougham, after defending Wellington from the charge that has been brought against him, of want of generosity in allowing the punishment of his treason to be carried into effect, mentions a circumstance which we do not recollect to have seen elsewhere recorded. "While Napoleon passed within range of an

English battery at Waterloo, and the officers were about to fire at the group, he at once and peremptorily forbade it. This passage," he adds, "in his illustrious and unstained life is worth a thousand superfluous panegyrics, and puts to flight all imputations upon him as wanting in those feelings which, in the company of more rare and stern qualities, are ever found to adorn the character of the greatest men."

Currency, Self-Regulating and Elastic. With Introductory Chapters on Capital and Money; and an Historical Sketch of the British Currency System. Longman and Co.

Principles of Currency. Means of ensuring Uniformity of Value and Adequacy of Supply. By Edwin Hill. Longman and Co.

THE recent debate on the currency in the House of Commons has put an end to the hopes of any immediate change in the existing system. On all sides it was admitted that great inconveniences attend the working of the Bill of 1844; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer, expressing the opinion of the majority of the House, declared that it was inexpedient at present to open up the question, and that the present law had the unquestionable advantage of maintaining a safe conformity of the paper money of the country to the metallic standard. The opponents of the present system are not, however, likely to abandon their position, which has been taken up on no insufficient ground. The experience of the last twelve years has shown that speculation has not been checked; while fluctuations in the rate of interest have been greater than at any previous period in the commercial history of the country. The subject must before long be again brought before Parliament, and will meanwhile occupy the thoughts and the pens of political economists and men of business. The subject is not one upon which we can enter in detail; but we can recommend the volumes at the head of this article as two of the ablest and most temperate treatises that have appeared from those who desire improvement in the present system. They have both also the advantage of proposing definite and practical plans, the discussion of which cannot but prove of service, whatever hope there may be of their being in whole or in part adopted. The author of the volume entitled 'The Currency, Self-Regulating,' proposes that the crown should have the sole power of issuing paper as well as metallic currency; in other words, that a national bank should be established, not under the control of the Government, but of commissioners appointed by the crown, and responsible to Parliament. The issue department of the Bank of England, as of other banks, would cease to exist, but the discount department would continue its operation as before, and all the banking business of the country would be carried on as now, the national bank supplying the amount of paper money necessary for transacting business, and charging on money advanced a rate of interest a fraction above that yielded by money invested in Government stock. The dealings of the national bank would be with the public only indirectly through the ordinary banks, and with parties operating with large sums, so that probably a few hundred accounts would be all that would appear in the ledgers of the national bank, whether

in the London office, or in its provincial branches. The security for the advances would be a specified amount of stock in the national funds transferred to the bank in trust. Provision is made for the sale of this stock whenever the amount advanced upon it exceeds a certain per-centage of its market value. A modification of the plan is also presented, in case the convertibility of the notes on demand into gold is deemed a requisite; the notes in that case bearing the promise of the commissioner of the national bank to pay in gold, at prices mentioned in a tabular scale printed on the back of the note. But the simpler form of the proposal is the most worthy of consideration, the credit of the British Government and the value of its funds affording a more certain and less variable security than any metallic basis, the supply of which must be always determined by the general course of commerce throughout the world. While the Bank of England or other corporate institutions retain the power of issuing notes, it is certainly advisable to require the keeping in store an amount of bullion to meet a sudden demand; but a national bank could dispense with this, and so leave the precious metals, like all other commodities, to the natural course of trade. Whatever may be thought of the plan of a national bank, the reader will not fail to be pleased and instructed by the previous part of the volume, in which the author treats of the principles of currency, and gives an able historical review of the commercial history of Great Britain in past times in its relation to monetary affairs.

Mr. Edwin Hill, in despair of any system being established free from difficulties, chiefly directs his suggestions to practical remedies calculated to meet certain acknowledged disorders in our existing currency arrangements. The most important of these suggestions is in regard to the mode of regulating the amount of currency, which at present is effected by the control of the Bank directors over the rate of interest, the executive possessing, as a *dernier resort*, the power of discretionary interference in increasing the circulation. The efficiency of the Bank screw for the one object for which it is applied is unquestionable, but it is necessarily attended by a repression and stagnation of the healthy commercial life of the country. Mr. Hill's proposal is that, without interfering with the present issue of Bank notes, Government should provide what he calls a currency of reserve, or an auxiliary currency, consisting of interest-bearing securities, like Exchequer bills, making them a legal tender for their principal sum, together with their accumulated interest up to the day of tender, according to a table printed on the face of each bill. The proposed mode of issue, and the extent, and other circumstances, are clearly stated in Mr. Hill's plan; but we only mention the principle of it—viz., that in place of being dependent so wholly on the ever-varying market price of gold, and instead of the supplementary supply of paper currency by bills of exchange, which serve well enough only during periods of ordinary confidence, advantage should be taken of the more solid basis of the national credit to provide a sufficient currency. Thus, without interfering with the metallic reserve, which many think so indispensable, an additional reserve would be provided, these bills having the double advantage of being used as currency, or of being kept as interest-accumulating securi-

ties. Other subjects connected with the currency are ably handled in Mr. Hill's treatise; and we quite agree with him in thinking it desirable that a commission of inquiry should now be appointed by Government to take the whole subject into consideration. The discovery of the mineral wealth of Australia and California is alone a sufficient cause for this being done, leaving out of view wider questions, such as that which Mr. Hill states as to the inconvenience of gold being at once the standard measure of contracts and of values in exchange, and the medium of payment. In a new commission it would certainly be desirable to have men not irrevocably wedded to systems which are at present under controversy, but whose judgments are free to view the whole subject in the lights supplied by recent discoveries as well as by past experience.

Journal of the Proceedings of the Linnean Society. Vol. I. No. I.

MANY of the Fellows of the Linnean Society, who, owing to absence from London or from other causes, have not the opportunity of attending the meetings of that body, were agreeably surprised by the receipt, in the first week of the month, of a quarterly periodical, devoted to the publication of all the matter brought before the Society, that can, without inconvenience or detriment, be published in that form. This is indeed a great advantage to the Fellows and a boon to science, for it is obvious that, with the prestige of its name, the Linnean Society only wanted a sure and steady periodical publication to command the best contributions of the most eminent naturalists of this country.

Great as is the respect in which the Linnean Society has always been held, it has not, for some years past, maintained that position as a publishing body which it once did: its magnificent series of 'Transactions,' extending to upwards of twenty-one quarto volumes, illustrating the labours of Horsfield, M'Leay, Owen, Brown, and many others of the most eminent zoologists and botanists of the last half century, have lately appeared only after long intervals. The 'Proceedings,' again, scarcely obtained publicity at all, except through the pages of a monthly periodical in no way connected with the Society; and being neither sold apart, nor sent to the Fellows, nor even appearing at definite intervals, they were hardly regarded as a scientific publication either in England or on the Continent. The fact that valuable papers were detained in manuscript for years previous to their publication, and that authors had, in some cases, thereby lost the credit that should have attached to their discoveries in regard of originality, was felt to be a serious evil; the want, at the same time, of a periodical that should offer a sufficient guarantee for the speedy publication of those communications that neither required quarto illustration nor the imposing form of a quarto page, was also a great desideratum; and last, but not least, a general wish was expressed by the resident Fellows, that the country members should receive some periodical token of the welfare of the Society, and thus be led to take a more active interest in its advancement. To meet all these objects, the Journal now before us was planned and carried out by the Council, who have further left no stone unturned to render the work in question not only one of scientific merit, but a pattern of what such a Journal should be,

in anticipating every wish of the Fellows and every want of the scientific public. Indeed, we know of no scientific periodical that offers such advantages as this, and whether for moderate price, convenience of form, or certainty of diffusing at once the knowledge it contains, it stands alone; and we would earnestly counsel some of the other learned societies, whose publications have fallen into arrear, to follow the example of the Linnean, for assuredly such a step cannot fail to be productive of the greatest advantage, both to themselves and to the public, who look to them for the diffusion of knowledge.

On the wrapper of the Journal it is announced that it is sent by post, free of charge, to all Fellows of the Society as soon as published, that a number will appear four times in the year, and that it is also sent free by post to subscribers at a most moderate cost. Besides these advantages, the zoological and botanical parts are paged separately, and may be had apart, which avoids the necessity of binding volumes of mixed science, which are most inconvenient to consult. This plan, too, enables the poorest cultivator of either branch to obtain that which interests him most. The 'Proceedings' of the evening meetings are also paged separately, and contain notices of the papers read, the objects exhibited at the meetings, and the donations made to the library and museum. We notice a further improvement, in the introduction of the names of the principal contents of the various volumes of scientific transactions, &c., presented to the Society. A printed notice is circulated with the first number, stating that as the publication of the Journal necessarily adds largely to the expenditure of the Society, the Council trust that the Fellows will assist in promoting its sale, both at home and abroad, with the view of rendering it less burdensome to the Society's funds. We cannot doubt but that this appeal will be fully responded to, and that a work so admirably suited to the wants and wishes of all classes of working naturalists will meet with ample support.

It has been supposed that the publication of the Linnean Journal was intended to usurp the functions of the 'Transactions,' but this we are happy to be informed is not the case, and that, on the contrary, the Council have arranged to continue issuing a part of the 'Transactions' annually, as hitherto. We should indeed have been sorry to see the 'Transactions' brought to a close, both because of the many subjects that cannot have justice done to them without quarto illustrations, and because, though averse to see papers of secondary importance or of ephemeral interest paraded in large paper and type, yet we hold that a Society should be prepared to give to the highest class of papers laid before its Fellows, every advantage of handsome form and appearance that the author may desire or the public expect.

We may conclude with congratulating the Society upon the zeal and efficiency of its distinguished President, Secretary, and Council. It is seldom that we are called upon to notice an effort in the cause of science at once so liberal, so complete in all its details, and so novel in the advantages it offers; and we cannot but look upon this movement as heralding the near approach of the time when the Linnean will be the rallying point of all the naturalists of this country, and its publications the universally recognised means of diffusing their best labours.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Political Life of Sir Robert Peel. By Thomas Doubleday. 2 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Ralph Wardlaw, D.D. By William Lindsay Alexander, D.D. A. and C. Black.

The European Revolutions of 1848. By Edward Stillingfleet Cuyler. 2 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.

The History and Antiquities of Saint David's. By W. Basil Jones, M.A., and Edward A. Freeman, M.A. Part IV. J. H. and J. Parker.

Sigilla Ecclesie Hibernica Illustrata. The Episcopal and Capitular Seals of the Irish Cathedral Churches illustrated. By Richard Caulfield, A.B. Part I. Cashel and Enly. Part II. Waterford, Lismore, and Cork. Dublin: J. M'Glashan.

The World of Insects: A Guide to its Wonders. By J. W. Douglas. Van Voorst.

Practical Hints respecting Moths and Butterflies, with Notices of their Localities. By Richard Shield. Van Voorst.

Manual of Moral Philosophy. For the Use of Schools. By E. R. Humphreys, LL.D. To which is prefixed A Preliminary Essay on the Relations of Natural and Revealed Religion. By the Rev. J. E. Riddle, M.A. Longman and Co.

Kenney-Voo; or, the Sacking of Allaroonah. An Incident in the African Slave Trade. By Thomas Greenhalgh. Longman and Co.

The Fall of Man: A Poem, in Two Parts. By John Collins. Cantos 4 and 5. Longman and Co.

Poems. By Isa. Blackwood and Sons.

The Life and Adventures of Jules Gérard, the 'Lion-Killer.' Comprising his Ten Years' Campaigns among the Lions of Northern Africa. Lambert and Co.

The Mormons at Home; with some Incidents of Travel from Missouri to California, 1852-3. In a Series of Letters. By Mrs. B. G. Ferris. Low, Son, and Co.

THE POLITICAL LIFE OF Sir Robert Peel, by Mr. Doubleday, is a fragment of history, including the period intervening between the time when he first entered the House of Commons and the year of his death. For the purpose, however, of enabling his readers more fully to understand the causes which led to the great political changes that took place in England during the life of the great statesman, the author has prefixed to his biography an introductory chapter, containing a well-written sketch of the social state of the country before the rise of manufactures. In the biography itself, the reader will find a graphic account of all those grand political struggles in which Sir Robert Peel took so prominent a part, interspersed with occasional essays on the questions themselves, in which, as we might expect, no little prominence is given to the currency question, and other topics relating to economical science.

The *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Dr. Wardlaw* contain acceptable records of the personal character and public engagements of one whose name has been long honourably distinguished in the religious and ecclesiastical annals of Scotland. For the Professorship of Moral Philosophy in the University of London, and for other conspicuous posts, Dr. Wardlaw was at various times named, but he always refused to leave Glasgow, where he discharged the duties of his Christian ministry with zeal and ability for half a century. His theological writings—expository, critical, and controversial—were very numerous, but these it would be out of our province further to refer to. Some of the literary associations of Dr. Wardlaw's life, as narrated by the biographer, will be found interesting to all readers. Dr. Alexander's critical comments on the writings of Dr. Wardlaw display both learning and acuteness.

The author of the *European Revolutions of 1848* informs us that his book was compiled in the first instance for his own instruction, without any idea of publicity; the fact is certainly creditable to his industry, and might appear to indicate that we have at length to do with a lover of truth for its own sake. The author's researches have been extensive, and his style is picturesque.

The learned and elaborate work on the *History and Antiquities of the See of St. David's* is completed in this fourth part, with which are given miscellaneous appendices, index, and preface. To Dr. Connop Thirlwall, the present bishop, the work is appropriately dedicated. In the course of the local description and narrative, the editors have been led into various discussions on the general ecclesiastical antiquities of Wales, which add much to the interest of the volume, the contents of which

we may bring before our readers in a future notice. The work is illustrated with finely-executed engravings.

The *Illustrations of the Episcopal and Capitular Seals of the Irish Cathedral Church* will greatly interest students of ecclesiastical archæology. There are various questions of historical as well as of mere local importance connected with this branch of archæological inquiry, and Mr. Caulfield intends to give special notices of the supposed origin and the recorded changes of the several seals. The series of plates and descriptive notices commences with Cashel, the ancient metropolitan see of the south; and in the two parts that are already issued are also included Waterford, Lismore, and Cork. The original sources of information and the authorities for the plates are carefully given. Virgæ, croziers, and staves are also represented, when of interest and undoubted antiquity.

To the lovers of natural history, the entomological treatises of Mr. Douglas and Mr. Shield will be truly welcome. The *Guide to the World of Insects*, in describing some of the wonders of creation in this department of animated life, can scarcely fail to inspire a taste for pursuits about which the author writes with intelligence and enthusiasm. The *Practical Hints for collecting insects*, with the calendar of entomological operations throughout the year, will direct the naturalist in his field sports, in quest of butterflies, and other "untaxed and undisputed game," as well as in the preservation and arrangement of specimens in his cabinet or museum. In both works scientific knowledge is presented in most genial and attractive forms.

Dr. Humphreys has provided a very useful *Manual of Moral Philosophy* for school use. The leading doctrines of the science are clearly stated, with brief notices of the systems of ethics which have had greatest currency in past times. The practical applications of the theory of ethics in various departments are plainly and suitably urged. To each chapter is appended a list of questions for examination on the topics discussed. Mr. Riddle, in his preliminary essay, explains and illustrates, in a satisfactory manner, the relations between natural and revealed religion, and shows how there is scope, even amidst the fulness of the light of Christian doctrine, for the discovery of moral truth and the inculcation of moral duty, from the light of nature and the study of human life and history.

If any new impulse were required to sustain in the hearts of English readers a detestation of the African slave-trade, and to encourage them in their efforts for its suppression, the perusal of the story of Kenney-Voo, or the Sacking of Allaroonah, will bring the whole subject vividly before the mind. Mr. Greenhalgh, while narrating facts which occurred in the course of this infamous traffic, introduces descriptions of the country and the people of Africa, which add much to the interest of the volume. The sufferings of the captive Africans on the other side of the Atlantic, as well as their condition in their own country, are strikingly and truthfully portrayed in the narrative.

Of a philosophical poem on the *Fall of Man*, Mr. Collins publishes at present only two cantos, selected as favourable specimens of the work, and as being, in themselves, consecutive and complete. The subject of the poem is sufficiently ambitious, embracing the whole range of divine government, and of the life and destiny of man. To rise to the height of so great an argument would require the genius and intellect of a Milton; and it is not, therefore, surprising that the theme proves too vast for an author who sets before him the amiable and speculative author of 'The Excursion' as the greatest of poets—"for there is no name more high in verse than that of Wordsworth!" In the matter of his poem Mr. Collins exhibits some appreciation of the spirit of Wordsworth's meditative philosophy; and it would have been well had he also imitated him in the form and manner of his verse. Instead of this, he has chosen to depart from every established

rule and usage, either of rhythm or metre, and, under the name of poetry, presents successions of sentences and paragraphs utterly irregular, unsymmetrical, and irreducible to any system of literary composition. The sentences are certainly marked by rhythm—but so is all good prose; and where there is no regular system of cadence, we cannot admit the claims of such composition to the rank of poetry. The *Proverbial Philosophy of Martin Tupper* we may cite as an example of a work where cadence supersedes regular verse; but then there is uniformity in the rhythm, which gives a truly poetical effect. In the notes, as well as in the text of Mr. Collins' work, many interesting questions are discussed with ability; and the good sense displayed in some of these discussions renders it the more surprising that the author has adopted an injudicious system of giving utterance and expression to his thoughts.

The *Life of Jules Gérard*, the "Gordon Cumming" of France, will delight sportsmen, and lovers of adventure generally. M. Gérard has already published a work on the *Wild Sports of Northern Africa*, larger in its plan, and more technical in its descriptions, than the present volume, which is an autobiographical memoir, and a record of his lion-slaying exploits during ten years' war. The editor of the English translation, in a prefatory notice, from personal acquaintance, bears testimony to the worth and the modesty which are as remarkable in M. Gérard as his skill and valour. He is a true enthusiast in the chase, not from mere love of sport, but because he believes that he has "a mission" imposed upon him, and that he is "an instrument of Providence" for protecting defenceless people from the assaults of lions, which appear to be more powerful and destructive in North than in South Africa. The book contains various episodes of an amusing kind, not directly connected with lion-killing; and the notices of the Arab tribes are acceptable from one who saw much of them in his sojourns in the desert, and had gained their respect and confidence.

The principles and the proceedings of the *Mormons* are now pretty well known, both from official documents and from the reports of travellers. We have had also revelations and confessions from those who had once been dupes of the imposture, and had escaped from its vice and thralldom. The present volume is an authentic and acceptable addition to what has already been published on the subject by independent observers. Mrs. Ferris (the wife of an officer of the United States holding an appointment in the territory of Utah) had peculiar advantages for witnessing the social life of the infamous community among whom her lot for a time was cast. During her residence she wrote letters to friends and relatives describing what she saw and heard, and these letters, collected and revised, are now thrown into the form of a consecutive narrative. From her intercourse with the female society of the territory, she is able to give information on its influence on the more distinctive features of Mormonism, a department of the subject which is less prominently presented in the official reports that have been made public.

New Editions.

Contemporary Memoirs of Russia, from the Year 1727 to 1744. By General Christopher Herrmann v. Manstein. First edited in English by David Hume, and now re-edited by 'A Hertfordshire Incumbent.' Longman and Co.

It is Written; or, the Scriptures of the Word of God. From the French of Professor Gausson. Fourth Edition. Bagster and Sons.

Religion of Common Life. A Sermon. By the Rev. John Caird, M.A. Published by Her Majesty's Command. A New Edition. Blackwood and Sons.

THE *Memoirs of General Manstein*, a Prussian officer in the service of Russia, contain notices of the history of that country at a remarkable period. His father was a lieutenant-general in the army of Peter I., and was governor of Revel. Young Manstein, having served in early life under the King of Prussia, was made a captain of the Petersburg regiment of guards, by the Empress

Anne, in 1736. He immediately joined the army then assembling in the Ukraine, under Marshal Munich, for the invasion of the Crimea. He was with Munich throughout the campaigns of 1737, 1738, and 1739. At a later period he served under Marshal Lacy in Finland, and had the honour of deciding the fortune of the day at the battle of Wilmanstrad, by an opportune attack, which he led with two Russian regiments, on the left wing of the Swedes. After the revolution which placed the Princess Elizabeth on the imperial throne, Manstein lost his military command for a time, and finding himself an object of enmity to Count Bortucheff, then exercising arbitrary power at court, he soon retired from the Russian service. In the wars of Frederick the Great we often meet with him; and at the battle of Prague, in 1757, he commanded the right wing of the army under General Schwerin. He died from a wound received in an engagement later in the same year. By those who knew him he is described as a thorough soldier, hardy, vigilant, and daring; and his activity of mind was displayed in his studies as well as in his duties. The contemporary memoirs of Russia—the materials of which he derived from the conversations of his father and from his own experiences—he commenced to write on settling at Potsdam, after the peace of Dresden. They were written in French, and attracted considerable notice on the Continent; a German translation having been also published at Leipzig. The original was sent to David Hume, the historian, by General Keith, who was Manstein's companion in arms under Munich and Lacy. An English version appeared in 1770, under the auspices of Hume, who recommended the work to the attention of the public, "as containing the history of Russia at an interesting period, which is not generally known, and as breathing a manly spirit which will not easily evaporate in any translation." The version was made by very incompetent hands, appearing to have been executed by different persons, some of whom were ill qualified for the task. The present translation is founded on the version of 1770, on account of the authenticity possessed by it, as being made from the original transmitted by General Keith; but the editor has carefully collated the text with the French edition of Huber, published at Amsterdam in 1771, which also claimed to have been printed from the original manuscript of Manstein. Another French version, published at Lyons in 1772, has also been used in preparing this new edition of the work. By far the most interesting and valuable portion of the Memoirs is that which relates to the campaigns of Marshal Munich, and the first invasion of the Crimea by the Russians. The revelations of the Imperial policy in regard to Turkey, Persia, Poland, and Sweden, in the reigns of the immediate successors of Peter I., also possess an interest which recent and passing events have not diminished. The work has fallen into most competent hands, in now being re-edited by "The Hertfordshire Incumbent," whose elucidatory notes add materially to the value of the volume.

The masterly treatise on the Inspiration of the Scriptures, 'Theopneustia,' by the late Professor Gausson, of Geneva, has been received with much favour by Protestants on the Continent and in America, as well as in this country. The work has appeared in many forms, and of the English version a fourth edition is published under the title of 'It is Written, or the Scriptures the Word of God.' The doctrine of special inspiration is here enforced by weighty arguments, and the rationalistic views, both of professed infidels and of the "broad school" of theology, are opposed.

Mr. Caird's sensible and eloquent sermon, well deserving the popularity it has attained, by this cheap edition will be brought within the reach of a wider circle of readers.

Miscellaneous, Pamphlets, &c.

The Geographical Word-Expositor; or, Names and Terms occurring in the Science of Geography Etymologically Explained. Longman and Co.

Paper, Pens, and Ink, and their Antecedents; being a brief

Sketch of the Principal Writing Materials used in all Ages. Nisbet and Co.

The Cape of Good Hope Almanac and Annual Register for 1856. Algar and Street.

Scripture Atlas. Illustrations to the Holy Scriptures, consisting of Eighteen Maps and Plans. Bagster and Sons.

Geology of the Lake District, Revised and Adapted to the County of Durham. By John Rooke, Esq. Printed for the Author.

The Creation; or, the Agreement of Scripture and Geological Science. A Sermon. By the Rev. Richard Chaffer, M.A. Rivingtons.

Choral Services, and Ritual Observances. Two Sermons on the Present Troubles in the Church. By the Rev. W. B. Flower, Rector of Crawley, Sussex. Masters.

Rhymes by a Republican. Burton-upon-Trent: J. Whitehurst.

Annual Supplement to the Tithe Commutation Tables, for Ascertaining, at Sight, the Tithe Rent Charge payable for the Year 1856, &c. By Charles M. Willich. Longman and Co.

On the Present Aspect of Education: An Address to the Church School Teachers' Association for the Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. By Jellinger Symons, Esq., B.A., Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools. Groombridge and Sons.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Pannure, relating to the Tenure of Office by the Magistrates of the Metropolitan Police Courts. By Thomas James Arnold, Esq. Ridgway.

Catalogue of the Eighth Exhibition of Inventions; being Appendix I. to Vol. IV. of the 'Journal of the Society of Arts.' Bell.

AN interesting and instructive department of etymology is elucidated in the Geographical Word-Expositor by Mr. Adams. The names of places are usually expressive either of some peculiarity of position, or of the features of the country, or of some event of note associated with the locality. Thus the analysis of such words is often a useful guide to historical as well as topographical information. The etymology of the names of places also assists ethnological inquiries, by indicating the races in possession at the time the names were given. The Geographical Word-Expositor, under an intelligent master, may be made a most useful and interesting class-book for students, combining the study of etymology and history with that of geography.

The author of the little treatise on Paper, Pens, and Ink, has collected a great variety of curious and instructive information on the history and the materials of the arts of writing and printing. The concluding chapter contains an account of the probable origin of written language, with notices of its earliest use by the nations of antiquity.

The title of the Cape of Good Hope Almanac for 1856, is self-explanatory, and we have only to express satisfaction at the perusal of a work containing so much statistical information of interest to readers in this country, as well as the more technical matter adapted for the locality. Among the miscellaneous contents of the work we notice some features deserving to be imitated in similar publications; such as the contributions to the Cape Economic Flora, and the notices of the political institutions and public arrangements of the colony and its dependencies. Under the administration of so liberal and enlightened a governor as Sir George Grey, the interests of education and science, as well as the political and commercial affairs of the colony, will receive due attention.

The maps in the Scripture Atlas are the same that are published in Bagster's Polyglott Bible, where they are well known and widely appreciated. In a separate form, neatly bound, they will be found convenient for reference by biblical students.

Among the multitudes of tourists who annually visit the lake district of the North of England, there must be many who desire to know more of the geology of a region the outward features of which are so striking and picturesque. The ordinary guide-books containing only brief and general notices of the geology of the district, Mr. Rooke has undertaken to give a more detailed scientific description, the perusal of which will enable the tourist to take a more intelligent survey of the district, without enjoying the less the beauties of scenery and of landscape which are patent to all beholders. To any of the ordinary guide-books it will be found a most useful and instructive supplement.

The Annual Supplement to the Tithe Commutation Tables, by Mr. Willich, a high authority on the subject, contains tabular statements of the

tithe rent-charge payable for 1856, according to the averages of the prices of grain for seven preceding years, accompanied by tables showing the average prices from 1790 to 1855, septennial average prices from 1835, and other statistical information, useful for reference in connexion with the general history of the country, as well as for the particular purpose for which the tables are prepared.

The address on the Present Aspect of Education was delivered by Mr. Symons, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools to the Church School Teachers' Association for the Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, and is published at the request of the meeting, over which Archdeacon Thorp presided. It contains some very useful hints on the practical business of the teacher, as well as a general sketch of the state of education in this country.

As an appendix to the fourth volume of the Journal of the Society of Arts, is published the catalogue of the Eighth Exhibition of Inventions, which is to take place in the rooms in John-street, Adelphi, in April.

ARTICLES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE'S HUMMING BIRD. (*Eugenia Imperatrix.*)

We have been favoured by Mr. Gould with a drawing of an interesting new species of Humming Bird, which he has lately received from Professor Jameson, of Quito. It is a native of the great primeval forests of that little known country, Ecuador. Its large size and the great beauty of its plumage entitle it to rank among the finest species of this fairy family of birds. It is not only specifically but generically distinct from any other known form; in some of its characters it exhibits an alliance to the members of the genus *Helianthus*, but its deeply forked tail and the metallic brilliancy of the entire face and throat at once separate it from that group. Mr. Gould named this bird, at a late meeting of the Zoological Society, *Eugenia Imperatrix*, in honour of the Empress of the French. It is not to be supposed that justice can be done to the beauty of a Humming Bird by an ordinary woodcut, but its contour may by this means be as faithfully rendered as by any other. Those who may wish to see its colouring must refer to the forthcoming Part of Mr. Gould's great work on the 'Family of Trochilidae, or Humming Birds,' of which we may give some account in a future number.

MORE LITERARY FORGERIES.

A SYSTEM of literary forgeries seems now rife in Europe, as after the matter of Simonides another has just exploded at Weimar, so that it behoves all collectors of manuscripts and autographs to be careful from whom they make their purchases. From a letter, dated Weimar, 1st March, we learn that the Court of Judicature there has just been occupied with a monster fraud by simulated writings and signatures, purporting to be from the pen and hand of Friedrich von Schiller at all periods of his life. The accused party was a person of the name of Gerstenbergk, and the table of the court was covered by 414 written pieces of all sizes, from mere signatures to complete poems and dramas, all professedly written by the poet, and all, except six, false. It had been observed that of late years his autographs, previously rare, appeared now in a profusion which seemed to be boundless. Notwithstanding the purchases daily made at the bookstore of Mr. Grosse, of Weimar, fresh ones might always be procured, and were industriously sought after by his admirers; you might choose between simple signatures, or a couplet, to whole poems, and even new dramas, or, what is most singular, entire autograph copies of existing ones, when Schiller's great objection to the labour of mere copying is considered. The success of the forger was various, but at first complete. The Royal Library at Berlin became a customer for sixty Frederic d'ore, and two ladies at Weimar were largely victimised, and as one, Frau von Gleich-Buswurm, is stated

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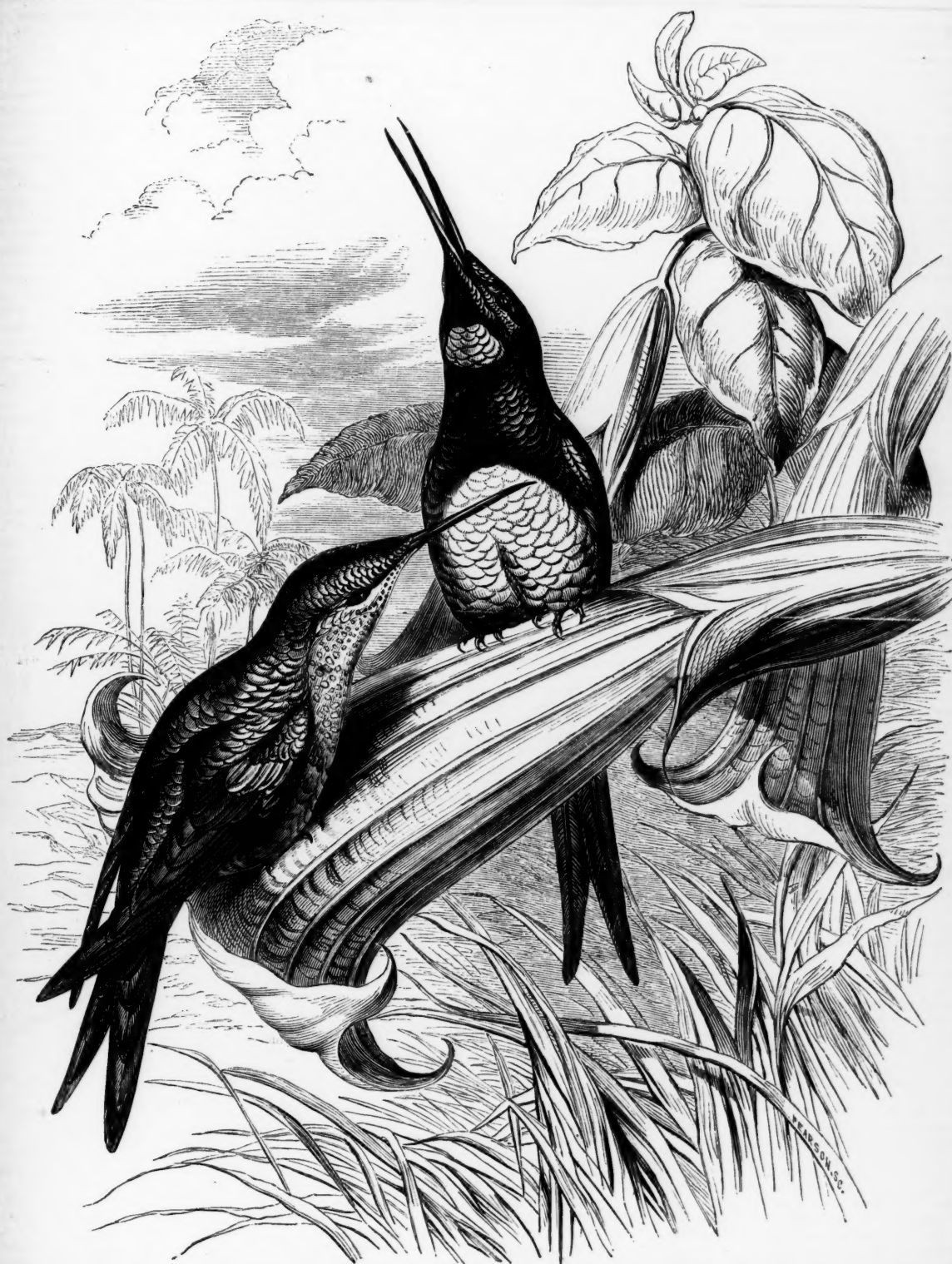
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to be Schiller's daughter, the execution must have been excellent, or the purchasers extremely credulous. The trial lasted two days, and the proof of forgery, resting necessarily on circumstantial evidence, was difficult to show. It was given in evidence, that Gerstenbergk made frequent purchase of the court acts and protocols of old dates, which the accused accounted for by saying that he wanted them to mend some old documents in his possession, which, however, could only require a very small quantity. He mentioned three parties from whom he had received them,—an old housekeeper of Schiller's, a dealer in old books, and a servant in the Grand Ducal Library at Weimar; but the two former are dead, and the third has emigrated to America, so that, though not produced for direct disproval, sufficient was shown entirely to destroy the possibility of their having been able to obtain any of Schiller's manuscripts, much less the enormous lot produced against the accused. When arrested, evidences of fabrication were found, similar to what Simonides had upon the like occasion,—mediated inks, paper with old water-marks, a half-book, with the dates of Schiller's letters and the places they were written from, and a Schiller library. The inconsistencies of the forgeries, the dissimilarity of the writing, contrary to what Schiller used in many particulars, were also proved; and, finally, the court sentenced the accused to two years' labour in the House of Correction, and three years' loss of the rights of citizenship, from which it is said he means to appeal. The discovery was just made in time to prevent Privy Councilor Professor Saufe from publishing some of the dramas, &c., as a 'Supplemental Schiller.'

The affair of the other forger, Simonides, at Berlin, whither he had been transferred in custody, on the 17th February, upon a requisition to the Saxon authorities from Leipsig, is taking rather a favourable turn for him. The Prussian lawyers find that as his impositions were not practised against Dr. Lepsius personally, the latter has no cause of action against the accused. The only party who could appear against him would be Dr. Dindorf, at Leipsig, who would most probably rather wish the matter buried in oblivion. It is even hinted that Simonides has just cause of action against Dr. Lepsius for wrong imprisonment, and for a return of the 2500 dollars taken from him when arrested.

ON THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE EGYPTIAN DYNASTIES PRIOR TO THE REIGN OF PSAMMETICHUS.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

SIR,—Having arrived at a conclusion which is satisfactory to myself, as to the succession of Egyptian kings prior to the reign of Psammetichus, or Psamitik I., I will, with your permission, announce it to the public through your columns. I am not aware that I have been anticipated in it by any one. I state my views in the form of propositions.

1. The Stèle in the Louvre, C. 100 (Prisse, *Choix de Monumens Egyptiens*, Pl. IV.) commemorated a king who must be called "Seti III."

I formerly conjectured that this stèle belonged to the Stephinates of Manetho; but this was before I had seen a copy of it. It has been attributed to Pionkhi; but to this I see two objections which appear to me unanswerable. 1st. The phenomenon of Pionkhi, as it appears on the cloth of a mummy in the British Museum, is different from that on this stèle. 2nd. The defacement of the stèle is confined to the first part of the king's name. The phenomenon, the three titles which precede it, and the two leaves which form the conclusion of the name, are untouched by the hammer; this is precisely what is the case on the statues of Seti II., and it is in my judgment conclusive evidence that the defacement was made on religious, and not on political grounds.* If so, the name must have

been Seti, Set being the only deity whose name appears to have been systematically defaced by the Egyptians since the latter part of the eighteenth dynasty, when those of Amon and Mut were defaced by the Sun-worshipper.

2. This Seti was the Sethos of Herodotus, and the Zet of Africanus.

Both these kings, supposing them to have been real personages, must be referred to a period not very remote from that of the inscription on the Louvre stèle; and there is no other King of Egypt, of whom any monument exists, to whose name either of these names has the slightest resemblance. Both of them, however, may naturally represent the name Seti.

3. The twenty-third dynasty, of which Seti was the last sovereign, began to reign in 776 B.C.; the first king being Petubastes (*ἰσὺ δὲ ἀλκυμιάς ἦρχθη πρῶτον*), "in whose time was the first Olympiad," as Africanus expressly states. Osorkon IV. succeeded him in 736; Psammus in 728; and Seti III. reigned from 718 to 688, thirty-one years. The reign of Stephinates was reckoned by the Saite kings his descendants to have commenced in 687, on the death of Seti; but neither he, nor his son, nor his grandson, nor Psamitik I., for the first years of his alleged reign of fifty-four years, was actual sovereign of Egypt. They probably did not pretend to be so; and accordingly no monuments of theirs exist.

Both Herodotus and Africanus make Seti to be the last of a dynasty; and Herodotus places him immediately before the interregnum which terminated with the accession of Psammetichus, and after Sabaco the Ethiopian. This implies that the two first kings of Manetho's twenty-fifth dynasty (and of course that the twenty-fourth which preceded them; Boccharis being stated to have been dethroned and burned by Sabaco) were contemporary with the 23rd dynasty. Herodotus also states that Seti was king during Sennacherib's invasion, which the Assyrian annals have fixed to be in 701 B.C. From these facts I can come to no other conclusion than that the 23rd and 26th dynasty must be brought into immediate contact; Africanus allows 89 years for the former; both he and Eusebius allow 21 years for the three pretended predecessors of Psamitik I.; and the monuments prove that he counted 54 years for his own reign. We have thus 164 years from the accession of Petubastes to that of Necho; and it is certain that this took place in 612 B.C. This is in exact harmony with Africanus' statement as to the first Olympiad.

4. The actual successor of Seti III. was Tahraka (the Tirhakah of the Bible) who married his daughter. At the time of Sennacherib's invasion he was king of Ethiopia, but had great influence over his father-in-law's kingdom. The annals of Sennacherib distinguish between the troops of the kings of Egypt and those of the king of Meroe (or Cush) their ally. After having protected Egypt, as king of Ethiopia, for at least thirteen years, Tahraka assumed the crowns of Upper and Lower Egypt in 687 B.C.; his first year, as the Egyptians, his contemporaries, reckoned it, being the 61st of Nabonassar, the very same year which was afterwards called by the Saite chronologers the first of Stephinates.

According to this view, the 26th year of Tahraka would be the same as the 5th of Psamitik I. (the 86th of Nabonassar). An Apis, born in this year, is stated to have died in the 20th of Psamitik I. (Stèle of the Salle d'Apis, s. 2035). This would give him a life of 15 years, which, though less than the average, offers no improbability. If, however, Tahraka's first year were to be thrown back to 701, so that he should be King of Egypt at the time of Sennacherib's invasion, this Apis would have lived the extraordinary—I may say, the impossible—period of 29 years.

5. The reign of Tahraka is said by Africanus to have lasted 18 years. As it lasted 26 at least, it is probable that the correct number was 28. After him his daughter, Amenirtas, reigned, according to Eusebius, 13 years. She was the wife of Pionkhi; and her daughter, Shapenap, became the wife of

Psamitik I., who was recognised as the legitimate sovereign of Egypt, in her right, twenty years after the death of his father, from which he dated his reign in the public records. It is probable, however, that though his mother-in-law, Amenirtas, remained alive till 646 B.C., she had no actual authority after her daughter's marriage.

There were two daughters as issue of the marriage of Psamitik I. and Shapenap. One of them was named Nitakrit, and appears to have used royal titles, but not to have married; at least in Egypt.* The other was Takhoti, and became the wife of Necho, by whom she had a younger Nitakrit, the wife of Psamitik II., and mother of the Queen of Ahmos, whose sarcophagus is in the British Museum. There has been a strange confusion in the minds of some writers between the two Nitakrits, the aunt and the niece.

6. There was a second king of Egypt at the time of Sennacherib's invasion. This is certain from the Assyrian records; but it can only be conjectured to what family he belonged. I conjecture that he reigned at Thebes, and that he was one of those kings whose names appear on the temple of Khons, and who have been placed by most Egyptologists in the 21st dynasty. I am not aware, however, that there is any reason for placing them before the 22nd dynasty, save that Manetho's lists seem to leave no room for them after it. This, however, I only offer as a conjecture; and it is very possible that there are monuments which may disprove it. I further conjecture, that Mut-irtas, daughter of Seti, married a king of this family; and that Pionkhi, who married Amenirtas, was their son. The daughter of Seti, who married Tahraka, was named Mutshaneferu.

7. This bringing down of the accession of the 23rd dynasty to 776 B.C., removes a great difficulty as to the 22nd dynasty. From the biblical synchronism as to Shishonk, its first king, it is clear that he came to the throne shortly after 1000 B.C., and from the discoveries recently made by M. Mariette, it is plain that the dynasty must have lasted for at least 200 years, probably more. Africanus assigns to it 120 years, and the most natural correction of this would be to 220.

According to the Hebrew scriptures, Shishonk, the founder of this dynasty, was on the throne a noticeable time (I should say some years) before the death of Solomon (see 1 Kings, xi. 40), and continued king till the fifth year of Rehoboam. According to the received chronology, this period comprehends from 977 or 978 to 971 B.C.; but the early Christian chronologers, and Dr. Hales and other moderns, throw back all these dates fifteen years, which would be quite consistent with the accession of Shishonk in 996 B.C. The evidence for the great length of the dynasty may be briefly stated. It appears to me conclusive. In the 87th year of Shishonk IV., who was, so far as we know, the last king of the dynasty, a priest lived, who has recorded himself as sixth in descent from a king Osorkon. M. Mariette supposes this to be Osorkon III.; but this is by no means probable, for it would give twelve generations for the length of the dynasty. It is most likely that it was Osorkon I., which would make it seven generations, or about 210 years. This is quite consistent with its being 220, as I have conjectured. Let us now take the minimum as it results from the lengths of the reigns. There is a date of the 22nd year of Shishonk I. From the manner, however, in which the Egyptian kings dated their years, his actual reign may have scarcely exceeded 21 years, which is what Manetho assigns him. Manetho gives 15 to his son Osorkon, and, according to Africanus, 25 to the three next kings. As, however, there is a deficiency of four in the total given by Africanus, it can scarcely be doubted that we should read 29 (E for Θ being a likely mistake). At any rate, 29 years is little enough for three kings, when we consider that the grandson of one of them died an adult in his lifetime (Papyrus Denon.) Manetho assigns 13 years to the next king Takelot; but as a date of his 15th year is said to have been found, Chev. Bunsen has

* I suspect that she was the wife of Nebuchadnezzar, the Babylonian Nitocris of Herodotus.

* On the statue of Shapenap, obtained by M. Greene at Thebes, the name of her father Pionkhi was written twice; in the one place it was completely obliterated, as was the case when the defacement was made on political grounds; in the other place it was untouched, the defacer having perhaps overlooked it.

proposed to read 23. As there seems a doubt as to the existence of this date, I will make no change. It may be that we should read 25 and 17, instead of 29 and 13. I think, at any rate, that Africanus' estimate of the first six reigns in the dynasty (augmented by the four which have been lost somewhere, as the total shows), may be admitted as certainly not too great. It amounts to 78 years, averaging only 13 to a reign. The sovereigns extended, according to M. Mariette, to six generations, and they can scarcely belong to fewer than five. After the sixth reign, the newly-discovered inscriptions prove that there were five kings. The reigns of two of these, Shishonk III. and Takellot II., are proved by the Apis Stèles, s. 1904 and 1905, to have lasted 53 years. Of the other three kings we have dates of the 11th, 2nd, and 37th years respectively. It is then certain that the entire dynasty lasted above 180 years; and there is ample room for additions to this. If we place the close of the dynasty in 776 B.C., we should then have its commencement not later than 956 B.C., and, it may be, twenty, thirty, or forty years earlier. Whether we adopt Dr. Hales' date of 990 B.C. for the death of Solomon, or the received date of 975 B.C., or Chev. Bunsen's depressed date of 966 B.C., we may make the length of the dynasty to harmonize with it; but we have, as yet, no grounds for fixing on one of these dates in preference to another, on the authority of Egyptian monuments.

As to the reigns of the two Sheveks there is great uncertainty. I think they must be separated from Tahraka. It appears from Herodotus that the Ethiopian dominion terminated before the accession of his Sethos, that is, before 718 B.C., while it appears from 2 Kings, xvii. 4, that it did not terminate before the fifth or sixth year of Hosea, 724 or 723 B.C. We cannot be much astray if we fix it in 720 B.C. Herodotus makes the Ethiopian dominion last 50 years; but Africanus gives to Sabacon and his son together only 22. I am not aware that there is any monumental evidence bearing on the subject. Chronologically, however, it is of no importance, as the reigns of these kings, like those of Oliver Cromwell in the history of England, and of our Edward III. in the history of France, were reckoned in the reigns of the legitimate kings. I am inclined to believe that the year which commenced 776 B.C. was the first year of both Petubastes and Bocchoris; and that the Sheveks governed Egypt from 770 B.C. to 720 B.C., the full period stated by Herodotus.

I give this as a conjecture, but I think a probable one. I am, however, quite satisfied that the twenty-third and twenty-sixth dynasty must be placed in juxtaposition, and that the four reigns of the former, and the first three reigns of the latter, as stated by Africanus, amounting in the aggregate to 110 years, were the exact interval between the termination of the twenty-second dynasty and the accession of Psamitik I. It is something to have recovered even this comparatively short interval in Egyptian history from the wilderness of uncertainty, and to have brought it within the limits of definite chronology. I am, &c.

EDW. HINCKS.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

It is with much satisfaction we learn that the appointment of Mr. Panizzi to the office of Chief Librarian and Secretary of the British Museum is likely to be accompanied with symptoms of a general reform in the establishment. The department of Natural History, including zoology and botany, will, we believe, be presided over by Professor Owen; and it is not improbable that a system of oral instruction will be introduced. We trust that this important Institution will come to be regarded as a seat of learning, rather than, as hitherto, a mere museum of curiosities.

The secretaries of the British Association for the Advancement of Science have issued the usual annual circular, announcing the time appointed for the meeting of the present year. Members and their friends are invited to assemble at Cheltenham, under the presidency of Professor Daubeny,

on Wednesday, the 6th of August. The reception-room will be in the Rotunda, Montpelier. The sections will meet daily, from Thursday, the 7th of August, to Tuesday, the 12th of August inclusive. Reports on the progress of science, and of researches entrusted to individuals and committees, and other communications intended for presentation to the sections, should be forwarded in letters addressed to the Assistant General Secretary, Cheltenham, previously to the meeting, accompanied by a statement whether the author will be present, and on what day.

The Second Annual Report of the General Post Office, presented by the Postmaster-General (The Duke of Argyll) to the Lords of the Treasury, has just been published. Of the administration and the finance of the department, a full and lucid statement appears. Some statistical facts of much interest are given as to the number and weight of letters, newspapers, and books, transmitted through the post during the year 1855. The total number of letters in the year was 456 millions, being an increase of 13 millions on the preceding year, and an increase of 368 millions (or exactly six-fold) over the year 1839, the last year before the introduction of the penny postage. The numbers are estimated from the actual number of letters delivered in one week of each month in the year. The number of valentines, as shown by the increase in that week, was upwards of 800,000. The letters to and from the army and navy in the East, *via* France, and exclusive of ship letters and from persons engaged in the transport service, amounted to nearly 2,000,000. The number of returned letters sent to the Dead Letter Office was nearly 2,400,000, or about one-half per cent. on the whole number posted. The number of newspapers sent to the Dead Letter Office was nearly 600,000. The abolition of the stamp duty on newspapers, and the substitution of a postage charge, have caused a decrease of about one-fourth in the number of papers posted: nevertheless (including re-transmissions) there are still 76,000,000 of newspapers (or nearly 200,000 per day) transmitted. Of book-packets, exclusive of newspapers, about 1,400,000 per annum pass through the London Post Office, being an increase of more than a million, or of 273 per cent. on the number in 1854. About half of the whole letters of the United Kingdom pass through the London Post Office; and, assuming the proportion of books to be the same, the whole number of book-packets posted in the United Kingdom would be now at the rate of about 3,000,000 per annum. The proportion sent from London is probably, however, larger with respect to books than letters. The report speaks favourably of the working of the new regulations as to appointment and promotion of clerks and officials,—"the general effect of the new system having being greater energy and increased efficiency." Some interesting and curious facts are given as supplementary to the sketch of the history of the Post Office, prefixed to the First Annual Report prepared by Mr. Hill last year. The appendix contains a variety of documents and statistics, illustrative of the internal administration and the public benefits of the department. One part of this appendix appears somewhat injudicious and unsatisfactory. Under the head of "Unfounded complaints against the Post Office respecting the loss of letters," several cases of carelessness or misconduct on the part of the public are presented; but these instances can in no degree extenuate the faults of officials, of which, during the past year, there have been some notorious examples. Considering the number of persons employed—upwards of 22,000—it is not surprising that occasional carelessness or dishonesty should occur; but the prominence given to the cases of misconduct out of doors appears to indicate a disposition to cloak the faults of officials, or, at least, to check the expression of public opinion on the subject. On the arrangements of the railways with the Post Office; on postal communication with Australia; on the district sorting-offices, and frequent deliveries in the Metropolis; and other subjects which have specially engaged

the attention of the department during the year, separate statements appear in the appendix. The report is, altogether, a most valuable and satisfactory document, illustrating various questions of social and literary interest, as well as recording the working of one of the best-managed and most useful of our national institutions.

An extension of postal privileges is announced in a regulation which extends the security of registration to books and other packets besides letters, at reasonable rates. Hitherto books and packets have been allowed to be registered only according to the letter-rate of postage; but after the 1st of April any packet may be registered, by the addition of a fee of sixpence to the ordinary book or parcel postage as prepaid in stamps.

In reference to a paragraph in our gossip of last week, as to the best method of disposing of the site of Covent-garden Theatre, and the extension of the market, we have received a letter from a high architectural authority, approving of the plan, and stating that he is aware that the Duke of Bedford has long meditated something of the kind. We join in our correspondent's wish that the improvement could be carried out, so that Covent-garden might become one of the finest markets in the world in appearance, as it is in wealth and business.

The Architectural Museum in Canon-row, Westminster, has, for the first time, issued a general Report with its customary yearly financial statement. This report is at once satisfactory and encouraging; it shows that the museum is gradually assuming the important character of a national institution. The collections contained in the museum have been considerably increased, and its range of operations has been extended. Classes for practical study in the various departments connected with architecture and its accessories have been organised; prizes have been offered to artist-workmen for the best productions from their own designs in stone and wood carving, and in wrought-iron work; the museum has opened, with free admission, on the evenings of every Monday and Wednesday, as well as daily from morning till evening; and two courses of lectures are regularly delivered at the Museum, during every spring and autumn. The sum of 100*l.* has this year been granted to the Museum by the government, and it is greatly to be desired that this public grant should be followed up by an increase in the private subscriptions, in order that thus this institution might be enabled to develop its full capabilities for advancing both the knowledge and the practice of the great art of architecture amongst ourselves. The first meeting of the coming session will be held at the Museum, on the evening of Monday, April 7th, when the prizes which were awarded at Christmas last, for stone and wood carving, will be presented to the successful competitors. The first prize for stone-carving was last year offered by Mr. Ruskin, and it will be presented on this occasion by that gentleman. The second prize for wood-carving was offered by Mr. George Godwin.

Among the miscellaneous entertainments and sights of the Easter season, one of the most instructive is Mr. Wyld's Great Globe and Geographical Museum, in Leicester-square, to the usual exhibitions at which various additions have been recently made, including a dioramic tour from Blackwall to Balacava, through the principal cities of Europe, down the Danube, to Constantinople, and thence to the seat of war.

A correspondent writing in reference to our review of Hewitt's 'Arms and Armour,' says, "You notice the author's reference to three (and only three) known examples of monumental effigies in sculpture, which exhibit that peculiar form of defence known as 'banded mail.' I am acquainted with two other examples, full particulars of which, with drawings, I shall be most happy to place at your disposal."

The Rev. Henry Melville, having been appointed to the Canonry of St. Paul's, vacant by the elevation of the Rev. Canon Villiers to the episcopal bench, is about to resign the "Golden Lectureship" in the City. Dr. Croly and Mr. Molyneux are

amongst the candidates for the Lectureship whose names are best known to the public. It will not be easy to find a successor to Mr. Melville combining, in the same degree, soundness and moderation of theological views with fervent and popular eloquence.

M. Le Verrier, director of the Paris Observatory, has, with the consent of the Academy of Sciences, given the name of Lætitia to the planet (39) discovered by M. Chacornac in that city, on the 8th of February last.

The French Academy of Sciences, whose proceedings are not always free from political partiality, has given a strong instance of its sympathy for Russia, by electing Admiral Von Wrangell, corresponding member in the section of Geography and Navigation, in the place of the late Admiral Sir Edward Parry. The other candidates were Captain Wilkes, of the United States Navy, Admiral Lutké, Admiral Beechey, and Captain Maury. Apart, however, from political considerations, the chair of the Academy is irreproachable, for Admiral Von Wrangell, by his numerous arctic expeditions, his Asiatic explorations, and his geographical science, is eminently qualified for the honour which he has received.

Although the frauds of Simonides are calculated to throw doubt on the alleged discoveries of old Greek manuscripts, we must not neglect to announce that M. Bussemaker, editor of the works of Aristotle, in the 'Bibliothèque des Auteurs Grecs,' now in course of publication by Messrs. Didot, of Paris,—has lately made a minute examination of the rare collection of Greek manuscripts in the Royal Library at Madrid, and that the result of it is, that he has found that, as stated by Iriarte, in his Catalogue of 1769, it contains a series of unpublished problems by Aristotle. This discovery led him to make researches in the Bibliothèque Impériale at Paris, and there he brought to light a manuscript older than that at Madrid, containing the greater part of the said problems and some new ones. The consequence is, that his next volume of Aristotle will contain a new series of 214 problems taken from the Madrid and Paris manuscripts, and 46 unpublished problems taken from the Paris manuscripts. Nor is this all,—accompanying these precious *trouvailles* were seven unpublished problems in manuscript, containing problems ascribed to Alexander of Aphrodisium; two other problems in Greek of Aristotle, which hitherto have only been known by a Latin translation; a long and interesting unpublished paper on Optics, by Cassius; an unpublished fragment of some comic poet, most likely Aristophanes; and others of Empedocles and Heraclitus.

In digging in a *Vigna*, on the old Appian way, not far from Rome, the labourers broke through into a passage excavated in the volcanic tuff of that neighbourhood, which on examination turned out to be an unexplored branch of the great catacomb of Saint Stephano; it is expected that it will produce, when a scientific search has been made in it, many very interesting relics of the earliest Christians, in monograms and inscriptions, and possibly frescoes.

The building containing the archives at Venice has just been repaired and embellished by the Austrian government. The archives form the largest collection of any in the world. They occupy not fewer than 298 rooms, corridors, &c., and the shelves on which they are placed would, if put end to end, extend a distance of nearly eighteen miles.

Herr von Hinckeldey, the president of police in Berlin, who was lately shot in a duel by Herr von Roehow, is known in the literary world as the editor and reviser of a book of poems by his father-in-law, Karl von Nidda.

A German translation has just been published of Longfellow's 'Hiawatha,' by Freiligrath, an intimate friend of the American poet; the translation is very well and carefully done.

The Marseilles papers announce that, in digging foundations for a new cathedral in that city, the ruins of a temple of Diana have been discovered.

NOTABILIA.

RECOLLECTIONS HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, AND ANTIQUARIAN.

BIBLE REPUTED TO HAVE BEEN USED BY CHARLES THE FIRST IN HIS LAST MOMENTS.



THE extreme beauty of the binding in the copy of the Bible which forms the subject of our engraving, would alone, perhaps, justify us in choosing it for the purpose of illustration; but the associations connected with this elegant volume impart an interest to it far beyond any that the most lavish embellishment could confer.

This book, now in the possession of Robert Skene, Esq., of Rubislaw, is credibly supposed to be the identical copy of the scriptures which Charles the First carried with him to the scaffold. The best known accounts of the execution make no mention, it is true, of his having a Bible with him in that terrible moment; but in the 'Memoirs of the Last Two Years of the Reign of that unparalleled Prince of ever-blessed Memory, King Charles I.' (London, 1702, 8vo.), the author, Sir Thomas Herbert, when speaking of the last scene, tells us, "The King thereupon gave his hand to kiss, having the day before been graciously pleased, under his royal hand, to give a certificate that the said Mr. Herbert was not imposed upon him, but by his Majesty made choice of to attend him in his Bed-chamber, and had served him with faithfulness and loyal affection. His Majesty also delivered to him his Bible, in the margin whereof he had with his own hand written many annotations and quotations, and charged him to give it to the Prince so soon as he returned."

That this might be the book depicted above is rendered highly probable, by admitting that the King would be naturally anxious that his son should possess that very copy of the Holy Word which had been provided for himself when he was Prince of Wales. The cover of the volume, it will be observed, is decorated with the badge of the Principality, within the Garter, surmounted by a royal coronet in silver gilt, inclosed by an embroidered border, the initials C. R.—the latter letter apparently altered, improperly, to an R.—and the badges of the Rose and Thistle upon a ground of blue velvet. The book was probably, therefore, bound between the death of Prince Henry in 1612, and the accession of King Charles to the throne in 1625, when such a coronet would no longer be used by him. If the Bible here represented is really that referred to by Herbert, the circumstance of Bishop Juxon becoming the possessor of it must be accounted for by supposing that it was placed in his hands to be transmitted to Charles II., with the George of the Order of the Garter, before spoken of.

'THE DEMAUNDES JOYOUS' is one of the oldest and rarest black-letter pamphlets extant. It is a dwarf quarto, and consists of four leaves only. Who wrote it is, we believe, not known. It is written in the form of question and answer, and is merely a series of absurd and ridiculous queries, with equally absurd replies. The dialogue, in

short, is of that character which is generally termed "selling bargains." On the title-page there is nothing but the words "The Demaundes Joyous," with a rude woodcut, representing a wise man and a zany in conversation, the former, we suppose, amusing himself by "selling" the latter. The last page concludes with these words—"Thus endeth y^e Demaundes Joyous. Emprynted at London in Fleete Streete, at the sygne of the sonne, by me Wynkyn de Worde. In the yere of our Lorde a M. CCCC and XI." On the outside of the last page there is the usual well-known device of Wynkyn de Worde. Some years ago, the whole pamphlet was reprinted—on vellum, we believe—but only fifty copies altogether were worked off, and those solely for private circulation. Half, at least, of the 'Demaundes' and the 'Responses' are far too broad for the present day. Here are some of the best and most innocent:—"Demaunde. Who bare the best burden that ever was borne? Response. That bare the asse when our lady fled with our lorde into egypte. D. Where became the asse that our lady rode upon? R. Adam's moder dede etc her. D. Who was Adam's moder? R. The erthe. D. Whā antecryst is come into this Worlde, what thyng shall be hardest to hym to knowe? R. A hande-barrow, for of that he shall not knowe whiche ende shall goo before. D. Which parte of a sergeante loun ye best towarde you? R. His heles. D. Which is the brodest water and leest jeoperdye to passe ouer? R. The dewe. D. What thyng is it that neuer was, nor neuer shall be? R. Neuer mouse made her nest in a cattes ere. D. Why dooth a dogge tourne hym rounde thrise about or y^e he lyethe hym downe? R. Because he knoweth not his beddes hede frome the fete. D. Which ben the most profytable sayntes in the chyrche? R. They that stonde in y^e glasse wyndowes; for they kepe out y^e wynde for wastyng of the lyght. D. What is it y^e freshest water? R. Hote Water. D. What thyng is that y^e is moost lykkest unto a hors? R. A Mare. D. What was he that slewe the fourth parte of the worlde? R. Cayne, when that he slewe his broder abell, in the whiche tyme was but foure persones in the Worlde. D. What is he that made all and solde all, and he y^e bought all and loste all? R. A smyth made an alle and solde it, and the shoemaker y^e bought it lost it."

A BISHOP OF LINCOLN in A.D. 1200.—In that year there died in London, Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, and in bringing his corpse to Lincoln, says Capgrave, four wax candles being carried by children, neither wind nor rain were able to extinguish them; and when they came to Stamford, a shoemaker bowing his head under the bier, says Matthew of Westminster, after thanking God for letting him have the honour of setting his shoulder under so holy a man, begged that his soul might that night be with the soul of the good Bishop; he then went home, confessed himself, made his will, received the sacrament, and died presently after. King John and the King of Scotland happening to be at Lincoln when the corpse arrived, they, with other lords, took it on their shoulders, and carried it to the minster.

PALEY.—When Paley first went to Cambridge he fell into a society of young men far richer than himself, to whom his talents and conviviality made him an acceptable companion, and he was in a fair way for ruin. One morning one of these comrades came into his bedroom before he was up, and he, as usual, thought it was to propose some plan of pleasure for the day. His friend, however, said, "Paley, I have not slept a wink this night for thinking of you. I am, as you know, heir to such a fortune, and, whether I ever look in a book at Cambridge or not, does not signify one farthing. But this is not the case with you; you have only your abilities to look to, and no man has better, if you do but make the proper use of them. But if you go on in this way you are ruined; and from this time forward I am determined not to associate with you, for your own sake. You know I like your company, and it is a great sacrifice to give it up, but give it up I will, as a matter of con-

science." Paley lay in bed the whole day, ruminating upon this. In the evening he rose and took his tea, ordered his bedmaker to make his fire over-night, and call him at five in the morning; and, from that day forward, rose always at that hour, went out first wrangler, and became the fortunate man he was. This he related to his intimate friend Mr. Sheepshanks; from him it came to Mr. Broome, and he told it me this evening, Oct. 6th, 1808.—*Southey.*

AN ODD WELSH CUSTOM.—On St. Stephen's day, in Wales, everybody is privileged to whip another person's legs with holly; and this is often reciprocally done till the blood streams down.

EDWARD ALLEYN AND THE DULWICH COLLEGE OF GOD'S GIFT.

(Concluded from p. 91.)

THE property assigned by Alleyn for the maintenance of the College consisted of the manor-house, called Hall-place, the estate bought of Sir Francis Calton, various other buildings and lands at Dulwich, with the Fortune Theatre, and other house property, in London. The whole was estimated to produce a revenue of 800*l.* a-year, which was to be proportioned as follows:—The diet of the master and fellows, and chanters, at 10*l.* each, 120*l.*; ditto of twelve poor scholars and servants, 5*l.* each, 110*l.*; bread and beer for twelve brothers and sisters, 14*s.* a-week, 36*l.*; salaries of master, warden, fellows, and chanters, 146*l.*; music, paper, pens, &c., 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; twelve brothers and sisters, 4*d.* a-day, and maintenance, 73*l.*; gowns and apparel, 26*l.*; assistants' horse-hire, 3*l.*; thirty out-members, 6*s.* a-week each, and gowns, 54*l.*; servants and sundries, 30*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*—total, 599*l.* 10*s.* Of the remaining 200*l.*, half was to be reserved for emergencies, and the other half to be employed in repairs, law expenses, preferment of the scholars after leaving the College, and so forth. The surplus, if any, was "to be delivered to the warden, to be by him disbursed for the benefit and good of the College." It was specially enjoined that no land should be let on the mischievous tenure of fines, so liable to abuse, nor for a longer lease than twenty-one years; and a particular coppice of 200 acres was to be reserved for the supply of fuel. Neither that, nor "so much of the arable as shall be used as demesne for provisions," was on any account to be let. The gardens, orchard, and some other lands, were also reserved, for the growth of fruit, recreation, and ornament.

The service of the chapel was to be "in such form as in the King's-chapel, or St. Peter's, Westminster, and no others." Due provision was made for auditing the accounts, visitation of the school, domestic regulation, and all other details.

Such was the College instituted by Alleyn, and as he himself superintended it from its foundation until his death in 1626. He subsequently bequeathed to it, by will, the Unicorn Inn, and three others, called the Barge, the Bell, and the Cock, on the Bankside, all in Southwark.

Aubrey mentions a somewhat pompous inscription, erected to his memory or glorification, over the door, on a black marble tablet. It commences—

Regnante Jacobo primo
Totius Britannia Monarcha,
Edwardus Alleyn Armiger,
Theatrica Fortune Regia prefectus,
Theatri Fortunae dicti Choragus,
Eri mi Roscius,
Hoc collegium institui.

Time in its course has brought the Institution its share both of good and evil fortune, the former vastly preponderating. On the 6th of July, 1638, only twelve years after Alleyn's death, the steeple fell down, the expense of repairing which so embarrassed the funds, that, by order of the visitor, the College was dissolved for six months, during which time the master, warden, and fellows received no salary, but the poor people and the scholars were allowed 2*s.* a week. Not long after, the whole of one side, and part of the other, fell down, and in 1703, the porch, with the treasury

chamber, shared the same fate. These mishaps would seem to indicate unskilful architecture, and might render doubtful what little evidence there is that Inigo Jones was concerned in planning or carrying out the design.

In 1647, Fairfax quartered a company of soldiers upon the College, who paid 19*s.* 8*d.* for their entertainment, and are said to have melted up leaden coffins for bullets, to have destroyed the organ, and to have committed other outrages. Cromwell's Committee for Plundered Ministers turned out the fellows, and put a minister and schoolmaster in their place, and an attempt was made to get rid of the master and warden, but the Restoration came to prevent its accomplishment, and to restore the affairs of the College to their original condition. Another evil inflicted on the Institution by the puritanic government of the Commonwealth, was the suppression of plays. This ruined the Fortune Theatre, and cut off an important item of revenue. With these exceptions, the career of Dulwich College has been one of almost unexampled prosperity. In 1776, the Countess of Suffolk bequeathed 300*l.* to the charity. In 1805, an act was passed for enclosing Dulwich Common. In 1808 another act was passed, which removed the restrictions Alleyn had provided, and empowered the College to let its lands on building leases. This act gave the Institution liberty to let the 200 acres reserved for the growth of fuel, which the colliers of Newcastle had rendered no longer needful, and also to make similar use of the other land which Alleyn had devoted to the cultivation of provisions. The schedule attached to this act shows that the College then owned 1200 acres of land, and possessed an income of 3800*l.*

These measures tended greatly to augment the revenue of the College, but it 1811 it received a stupendous windfall from another benefactor. An eminent picture dealer, who, from having been one of the children in the Foundling Hospital at Paris, had taken the name of Desenfans (a name all Englishmen should honour), bequeathed a valuable collection of pictures to Sir Peter Francis Bourgeois, who was a Swiss by birth, but had long been resident in England, and was a Royal Academician. Sir Peter died in 1811, and not only left to the College the pictures formerly the property of M. Desenfans, but also 2000*l.* for repairing and fitting up the picture gallery, 10,000*l.* for keeping the pictures in preservation, salaries of officers, &c., and the whole residue of his fortune (except 1000*l.* to each of his three executors) for repairing, rebuilding, or enlarging the chapel or any other part of the College. To this Mrs. Desenfans added a liberal donation to complete the work required, and the College soon came to a resolution to erect a spacious picture gallery, and to make other useful alterations and additions to the buildings. The result was the present gallery, 150 feet long and 22 feet wide, in which we have all contemplated and admired the magnificent works of art by which the Institution is chiefly known. We now come to the question with which the public are at present concerned. It requires very little acquaintance with the history of property to understand that the income of Dulwich College has increased to an enormous extent since the first institution of the charity.

The estate at Dulwich, the whole being now absorbed in the widening circle of the great metropolis of wealth, enterprise, and population, in the very centre of which a considerable portion of it was originally situated, has gone on step by step until it now produces about 8000*l.* a year, or ten times the amount it was estimated to realize by Alleyn himself. But this is far short of its actual value at the present time. The property is supposed to be worth more than a million sterling, and the income it is calculated to produce under the best management is stated at 50,000*l.* a year. And the question which we have to consider is, to what purpose shall this princely revenue be applied? An extremely technical view of the subject might lead to the opinion that after the objects of the original foundation have been fulfilled, the residue would belong to the representatives of Al-

leyn himself. But this is fortunately neither required by law nor justice. There may be no such representatives in existence, and if there are, their relationship would be collateral in the most distant and inappreciable degree. Moreover, the property itself has been solemnly assigned for purposes of benevolence, and for those purposes it must be employed, whatever its increase of value. Another use to which a progressive fund of this description has often been applied is, to add to the incomes of the chief officers, who take possession of the whole revenue, and bestow only the portion originally appointed upon their humbler colleagues. The cathedrals furnish instances of this state of affairs; and a notorious example exists in the Hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester, where the warden is said to enjoy an income of some 10,000*l.* a year. But Alleyn had evidently anticipated the possibility of this occurrence, and he has specially provided against it, in stipulating that the warden of Dulwich shall disburse any surplus income strictly "for the benefit and good of the College." The regulation for admitting six London churchwardens to a share of the patronage and management, that for requiring the chief officers to bear the accidental name of Alleyn, and that for deciding the actual appointment to offices by lot, are also admirable contrivances to prevent corruption.

A third use to which the income might be applied, and to which a spirit of routine might easily allow it to drift, but which is infinitely worse than either of those mentioned, is in increasing the number of brethren and sisters, as they are termed. This would merely be a mode of defraying the poor rates of the parishes interested, and would be an indirect manner of presenting a round million to the landlords of property which happened to be situated in St. Saviour's, St. Botolph's, St. Giles', and Camberwell. In Alleyn's time, the liability of the land to support the poor was far from understood, but it is well established now, and the poor laws are administered in so systematic and universal a manner, as to meet as much as possible the actual necessities of the poor. The poor-rate itself, although paid by a tenant, is really an expense of the landlord, or, rather, an income from the land legally belonging to the poor themselves. If Alleyn's estate should be employed in maintaining a considerable number of the paupers in certain parishes, the poor-rates would immediately diminish, the rent, or that portion of income from property which belongs to what we term landlords, would proportionally increase, and the benevolence of the humane actor would be perverted into filling the coffers of the rich. Should such a monstrous course as this be adopted, the wisest plan would be to let the poor-law arrangements proceed as at present, and to divide the Dulwich income among the owners of property in the four parishes, without the trouble and expense of maintaining an establishment at all. Lord Bacon clearly foresaw what was to be apprehended on this head, when he made the observation already quoted regarding begging and hospitals. But the idea must be universally discarded. It will never do to make Dulwich a gratuitous metropolitan workshop.

There only remains a fourth course, by which the income could be used in carrying out the intentions of the founder, and that appears in every way expedient and unexceptionable. Which is, to increase the number of scholars, and to introduce among the pensioners certain decayed members of Alleyn's own profession, and those following pursuits more or less associated with it. This would relieve no man's property from its just liabilities, would furnish to no great man's cousin a colonial sinecure, and would afford encouragement to the young and comfort to the old among a body identified with Alleyn, with Desenfans, and with Bourgeois, and the members of which are peculiarly liable to need such assistance.

We have not the space at present to enter largely into the claims which artists, authors, actors, and the like, have upon public sympathy. We can only say that their labours are among the most useful and the least remunerative of any that a man

can pursue; that their habits are necessarily such as to render them unskilful managers of worldly affairs; that their income is always dependant on their health; that their family can never inherit much beyond their name; that their earnings must always diminish after a certain period of their age; that our knowledge, our manners, our enjoyments, our very interests, are promoted by their exertions; and that their pursuits are the least favourable to health, to strength, to long life, and to the power of sustained exertion. We will add one more sentence, which is, that a considerable proportion of them are women.

We are very glad to perceive that the members of the theatrical profession have come forward to ask for a small share in the College of God's Gift. At a large meeting held in the Adelphi Theatre on Thursday, the 13th instant, it was determined to memorialize the Secretary of State for the Home Department, that, in the re-distribution of the funds about to take place by the recommendation of the Charity Commissioners, a provision be introduced to the following effect—namely, "That there be one actor and one actress admitted as in-door pensioners; one actor and one actress as out-door pensioners; four children of actors and actresses placed upon the foundation of the upper-school, and four upon the foundation of the lower-school; and that this selection of claimants be left to the Committee of Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden, and the General Dramatic, Equestrian, and Musical Sick Fund, Association."

We can only express a sincere hope that the prayer of this very reasonable memorial may be granted, and that the like privileges may be accorded to the profession of literature, science, painting, sculpture, and music. The benevolence of the great founder would then be enjoyed by a class whose necessities he was the first to relieve while living, whose pursuits are congenial with his own, and who are his descendants and nearest of kin in spirit if not in blood.

FINE ARTS.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

THE private view of the Annual Exhibition of this Society took place on Saturday last, and those among the visitors who were accustomed to the average display of the British Artists, probably not having their expectations raised to any extravagant pitch, were apparently not disappointed. The Society still preserves the even tenor of its way, and except in the gradual changes effected by time in the ranks of the members, we observe but few variations in style or character, no elevation of standard, and little or no deterioration below a certain mark. Old effects have been renewed so often, that to record them seems a work of supererogation; but, whilst the results are pleasing and sometimes powerful, why should we object to their repetition? If Mr. Woolmer's Eastern houri is for ever arraying herself in, or else denuding herself of, robes and ornaments of brilliant hue but nondescript texture, amidst a glitter of feathers and spangles, she is not a positive eyesore; Mr. Hurlstone's peasants 'smile as they were wont to smile,' but with a dignity none the less for the genuineness of their complexions; and Mr. Salter's Venuses, Cupids, and Psyche's, disport themselves upon the walls in brilliant colours and lively action, though with too little heed either to the drawing or to the spirit of the antique. In short, self-iteration, generally agreeable, though occasionally the reverse, is the law of the Society; even those British Artists who exhibit elsewhere, are generally more of mannerists than any one else. Take Mr. J. Wilson for example, whose sea pieces are always artistic, always pleasing, but for ever the same. Mr. Pettitt still aims at the grand and hyperbolic in composition, though, upon this occasion, the effort has been confined to landscape, with marked advantage as to the result; Messrs Pidding and Olster appear to seek precisely the reverse of what is refined and intelligent in their choice of subject; and Mr. Noble repaints the same face not only in

different pictures, but on the same genial canvass. These objections are of old standing; on the other hand, Mr. Zeitter's groups of foreign peasants have, perhaps, more solidity and substance about them than before; some of Mr. Pyne's painting is of eminent power and beauty; and Messrs. Baxter, Boddington, Clint, Cole, Shayer, Wainwright, and Ward, occasionally afford some suggestions of novelty which are hopeful and encouraging. The changes in the members of the Society since last year have not been numerous. Notwithstanding the death of Mr. J. Wilson, sen., his name still appears in the list, as some of his works are exhibited on this occasion as being within the year of grace, and two new members, Messrs. Henzell and Roberts, have been elected into the corporation.

Amongst the contributions by the President, Mr. Hurlstone, the most successful, though not the most important, is *The False Ascanius* (135). The features of the boy have a seductive charm about them not unworthy of the latent deity, and the attitude and painting are alike masterly; only the habitual fault of a dirtiness in the grays and flesh tones still remains. *The Tenants of the Forum Romanum* (199), a picture of larger composition and dimensions, appears to us weaker in point of execution, and almost too degraded in subject; the tones, moreover, are uniformly heavy. *A Neapolitan Peasant* (313) and *Girl* (608) are more favourable examples. The rest are portraits, and present no particular points of interest.

Mr. Woolmer, in addition to the very decided repetitions presented by many of his subjects, as, for instance, in the *Christ in the Wilderness* (109), *Godiva* (273), and *Return from the Ball* (435), has also certainly some novelties. In the scene of the *Castle Builder* (607), a painter's studio is lighted by a lamp from the ceiling, the broad stream of white light, perhaps too much resembling daylight, contrasting strongly with the dark blue of the sky seen through a window in the roof; the figure moodily stretched before the stove, the canvass with its unfinished sketch, are all treated with a natural ease, which shows the force and simplicity of the original conception. So also in *The Old Avenue* (466), the trees are grouped with more than ordinary elegance, and there is less mannerism than in any other subject of the artist. In the *Christ*, on the other hand, above mentioned, the red sun streaming through knotted boughs, and the peculiarly formed rocks, are all of old design; nor does the figure redeem matters much by its dignity. *The Scene from Twelfth Night* (550) is a lively and clever version of a representation which has now become an established type.

Mr. Baxter, in his beautiful female figure, *The Lily* (46), renews his accomplished skill in flesh painting, and has produced a result of undiminished freshness and sweetness. *Autumn* (317) is a small repetition of a former subject; a third contribution, *The Rest* (472), is in a warmer tone than usual.

The landscapes of Boddington are generally of the same high character. *A Summer's Morning, North Wales* (420), presents perhaps more than the ordinary amount of richness and splendour; and *A Welsh Valley* (522) is an extensive composition, the scene being lighted up by sunlight proceeding from the central distance, and throwing shadows that are gradually prolonged as the eye follows the windings of the stream upwards.

Mr. Pyne has seldom produced a specimen of more beautiful painting than in a round picture, *Venice, from the Lido* (83). The whole of the middle part of this subject gives, by refined gradations of unusual truth and delicacy, the retiring distances of architectural objects along the banks of the lagoons. *Il Castello d'Ostia* (65) has some novel features, in the peculiar growths, the primitive bullock waggons, and the peasant dresses. There is to be noticed also the same delicate perception of atmosphere and distance. *Laying Monster Tubes for the New River* (449) is another decidedly novel feature of the Exhibition. The peculiar haze of a London suburb, the diffusion of light from some unperceived source, are efforts not only familiar, but rendered with exact truth.

The contributions of the new member, Mr. Roberts, are two, *The Beauty Spot* (45) and *The Exercise of the Fan* (568). Both are female figures, elegant as to design, and graceful in attitude—the painting firm, but rather hard; and the colouring harmonious, but consisting of half-tints. Mr. Henzell's pictures abound in pleasing traits: the light is cheerful and sunny—the feeling truthful and natural; but whilst almost every detail of the picture, taken separately, is excellent, the whole, collectively, wants force and unity. We trace the defect to a want of broad light and shade, embracing the entire scene as well as the individual members. *A Shepherdess* (82), and *On the Welsh Coast* (159), are among the most striking examples.

Cottage Peis (97), by Inskipp, is of such eminent merits as to attract immediate attention. Something of the breadth of Sir Joshua is suggested by this picture; though nothing is to be found resembling that varied skill of handling which, whilst appropriate to every different surface and substance, always wins the eye and excites the imagination. The breadth of treatment peculiar to Inskipp, though in the peculiar washy style of the artist, is here, however, in its full force.

Nor should we omit to mention, in a preliminary notice, an excellent work, entitled *Music* (48), by W. Underhill. The composition of this group has been most carefully studied; the style of composition being of a very high order, and considering the difficulties of idealizing so general a sentiment by a group of three figures, the success has been remarkable. A tendency to heaviness and over-size in the lower portions of this artist's figures has been frequently noticed. It does not entirely disappear here; but, on the whole, much will be found to admire in the design and execution of this aspiring work.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

[Second Notice.]

In figure subjects, one of the most startling productions, and one of the least successful, is Mr. J. E. Lauder's *James Watt and the Steam Engine* (335). The whole action is strained to a point reaching the burlesque; and, as a matter of fact, it is not true that mental abstraction discovers itself in severe bodily plunges of the character here depicted. Chantrey's figure is more dignified and artistic, simply because it is founded on natural fact. The various details—the stove—the mathematical instruments—the drawings—are, moreover, all too melodramatical for the subject.

In this department, some of the smaller studies are decidedly the best. Mr. H. Stacey Marks has produced, perhaps, the most notable composition in the rooms, in his *Gravediggers* (502), from the scene in Hamlet. This reminds us of the pre-Raphaelites; though the more offensive features of that school are here judiciously kept down. Some prominence is, indeed, given to objects of second and third-rate importance, as stones in a church-wall, leather boots, textures of dress, and so forth; but these are to some extent made subordinate to human expression and the action of the scene. The pre-Raphaelites were for ever pressing upon us their proficiency in the language of the art of painting, giving us expressions as a rhetorician would words, for mere talking's sake, to show their skill in technicalities; and here we have a little of this demonstrative disproportion. But Mr. Marks has a story to tell and a sentiment to illustrate, and he succeeds in impressing it, though not very agreeably, upon his spectator. *Autolykus and the Pedlar* (567) is another of this artist's contributions. It would seem difficult to get a good merry laugh out of this character, though, no doubt, he is meant to be mercurial; and the keen, witty, seductive insinuations of Shakespeare's *Autolykus* are wholly wanting. There is nothing, however, to find fault with in the painting of this figure, and the contents of his pedlar's box furnish a fine opportunity for colour and form. *Out again* (517), not less expressive, has a heavy, lumpy,

dogged dissipation about it, which, if the artist meant it, is clever enough. *The ancient and most quiet Watchman* (465) is a figure asleep, and therefore little capable of humorous expression. *Washing Day* (414), the subject of which is a child at a washing-tub, has something of the quaint and starved humour of some of the pre-Raphaelite designs, but not to a prominent extent. These subjects are all worthy of attention.

Mr. F. Underhill contributes some of his groups of children in gay red dresses and glowing complexions. *Simon* (sic) and *Iphigenia* (84) is the shocking title of a very simple subject: a country lad looking down and laughing at a lassie fallen asleep by a stile. All is radiant and bright in this picture down to the cornflower in the corn, which appears, as it should do, to qualify the yellow wall of wheat which forms the background. *Shrimpers* (150), by W. Underhill, has one brilliant feature, that of the eyes of the girl, which flash out with intelligence.

An interior, in the Dutch manner, by A. Wivell, called *Feeding Time* (31), certainly presents some excellent points of treatment, particularly as to the handling appropriate to the various objects represented. There is a masterly air about parts of this picture which promises much. *Going Out* (97), by S. S. Hodgson, though not pretentious in design, representing a lady putting on her bonnet at a looking-glass, is distinguished for crisp and beautiful treatment of the pencil, the merits of which are not obtruded, but are nicely covered by an amount of finish just adequate to the subject. Mr. Collinson's figures are somewhat in the demonstrative style: *The Preparatory Music Lesson* (474) will be the favourite with most persons. *The Orange Girl* (478) has a background of elaborate brick-wall, after the manner of the *Huguenots*, and other less distinguished examples. In the subject, *A Man who has been with Death* (349), the ominous title is little suggestive of the real matter—viz., a military veteran, of somewhat sour aspect, with his arm in a sling, tranquilly looking out of a window, where stands a bunch of primroses; a watch hanging close by, with the time, a quarter-to-four, carefully delineated. This must surely be a misnomer.

We must not omit to mention Mr. Pasmore's gay and profuse scenes, wonderfully small as to handling, but abounding with sweet colour and picturesque associations of every kind: for instance, *The Girl Making Lace* (42); *Straw-hat Making* (352); and *The Terrace* (528).

A scene from the New Testament history, *The Visit to Bethany* (304), has been treated by A. B. Clay with more success than usually falls to the lot of these designs. The composition is formal, but the sentiment is reverential and pure, and the accessories have been studied from recent knowledge and experience of Eastern manners.

Breton Card-Players (31), by A. Provis, is an excellent interior, well painted, and sweetly coloured; and two subjects by J. D. Wingfield (the name of the first we do not venture to transcribe from the catalogue, which is vilely printed—No. 5), and *The Finishing Touch* (530), are forcibly painted and fresh in colour.

An excellent figure of *Dame Margery* (67), by C. Rossiter, is full of sly meaning; *Fluellen compelling Pistol to eat the Leek* (124), by the same artist, is forcible in composition, though Gothic in style; and *Bardolph* (375), though not so strong, is an admirable sketch. *A Boulogne Fisherman* (297), by J. T. Hixon, elegant in figure, and dressed in the picturesque costume, striped petticoat and laced cap, that have been so often described, arrests the eye pleasantly. We also notice some excellent flesh and other painting, like miniature work, in some drawings of very trifling subjects, by John G. Naish (360, 363, and 364).

In miscellaneous subjects, Mr. Hayes excels in marine paintings, and Mr. Duffield in fruit—a superiority which does not extend, however, to the figure in *The Housekeeper's Daughter* (47). The architectural studies, by Mr. Swarbrick and Mr. Wood, are good as ever; and among the water-colour drawings may be noticed a *Scene* (196) from

Joanna Baillie's poem of 'The Lady Grisel Baillie,' by Karl Hartman, and several finished drawings, founded on architectural studies, by S. Rayner.

Among some designs for sculpture, by A. Munro and F. M. Miller, we notice a small group of *Paolo and Francesca* (576) by the former, which, however, if we mistake not, has been exhibited before.

A new engraving has been published by Messrs. Graves, called *Weighing for the Deer*, after the most finished engraving that Frederick Tayler has yet produced. The engravers are Messrs. Stacpoole and Atkinson. The grouping of this subject is very fair, and the contrasts between the refined sportsmen and their rude attendants, characteristic of the dress and manners of the nineteenth century, have been well preserved. It may be doubted whether the costumes of the servants are not more picturesque than those of their masters; but the artists, both painter and engraver, have performed their parts well—the animal painting of course taking the lead, in the hands of Mr. F. Tayler.

The private view of Colonel Sibthorp's collection, previous to its sale, from the 9th to the 24th April inclusive, takes place on Saturday next, and the following Monday and Tuesday, at 46, Eaton-square.

Our old favourite chronicler, Froissart, is at length destined to receive a testimonial of his services to history in the town of his birth. The inhabitants of Valenciennes have determined to erect a marble statue to his memory, and entrusted its execution to Mr. Henry Lemaire, member of the Institute, and deputy of the Chamber of Representatives, and it is to be ready for being placed on its pedestal in August next. Its locality is to be the Place de Gery, in which is to be erected an hemicycle of six open arcades, in the style of the *renaissance*, enclosing the statue in their centre; and in their archivolts will be introduced bronze medallions of eight other eminent natives of the place:—1. Baldwin of Flanders, Count of Hainault and Valenciennes, and afterwards King of Jerusalem. 2. Our own Queen Philippa of Hainault, wife of Edward III., and the great patroness of Froissart. 3. Isabella d'Hainault, a Queen of France. 4. Charles de Launois, Sire de Mangoval, viceroy of Naples, to whom Francis the First surrendered his sword at the battle of Pavia. 5. D'Oultrem, an esteemed historian. 6. Claude Le Jeune, music director to Henry III. and IV. of France. 7. Jacques de Lallaing, dit le bon cheval. 8. Jean de Carthey, a divinity professor. The ends of the hemicycle will be covered by the two statues of the Scheldt and Rondelle, which flow through the town, surmounted by the municipal quarterings.

A. Kolberg, a Danish sculptor, a pupil of Thorwaldsen, has just finished the model of a satyr, which has been pronounced by the *cognoscenti* of Rome, in which place he at present resides, to be a work of more than ordinary merit. Cornelius, the painter, recognising his talent and knowing his poverty, assisted him with funds sufficient to enable him to begin his work, and made an application to the King of Denmark for further help for him. "The king does not bestow assistance on compulsion," was the only reply to his request. Kolberg happily found a patron in Count Moltke, who gave him an order, leaving the choice of the subject to the artist himself. The satyr is the result, and has brought so much fame to its author, that a subscription has been set on foot in Copenhagen to have it cast in bronze.

Wolff, the celebrated Prussian sculptor, who has resided in Rome for the last thirty years, has just finished a noble statue of Achilles, ordered by the late Emperor of Russia, who himself selected the subject. He represents the youthful hero in a dejected mood, pouring out the contents of a patera on the grave of Patroclus. This work will considerably add to the fame of the artist.

Herr Ufer, a Dresden artist, has completed an engraving of a fresco by Philip Veit, of a Madonna, in one of the side chapels of the church of the Trinità dei Monti, on the Pincian-hill, in Rome.

Professor Radnitzky, of Vienna, has been commissioned to strike a medal commemorative of the celebrated "Concordat" between the Pope and the Emperor.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE Easter dramatic amusements this year have displayed the usual variety and attractiveness, though comparatively little of novelty or importance presents itself for record. At the Haymarket the Spanish dancers, led by Senora Perea Nena, have reappeared in a formal ballet, entitled, *El Gambusino*; or, *the Gold-seeker*, the story of which is more intelligible than such pantomimes usually are, and the national dances are cleverly introduced, and executed with the grace and agility for which this company is distinguished. In the concluding scene Perea Nena, as *Paquita*, the heroine of the ballet, exhibits in her Spanish style the melody of motion. At the Adelphi, Mr. Wright appears in *Domestic Economy* and *Urgent Private Affairs*, farces in which his broad humour is well displayed. The Christmas pantomime of *Jack and the Bean Stalk* still holds its place, as does Mr. Planché's fairy burlesque, *The Discreet Princess*, at the Olympic. For Mr. Robson's peculiar genius there is excellent scope in the part of *Prince Richcraft*, and Mr. Wigan's *John Mildmay*, in *Still Water Run Deep*, is one of his most finished and characteristic performances. *The Captain Hawkeley* of Mr. Vining is also an admirably-sustained character. At the Princess's, *Faust and Marguerite*, *Louis XI.*, and *Henry VIII.*, still retain the popularity that could not fail to attend pieces prepared with so much care, and represented with so much ability. Two new pieces have also been produced this week, *A Prince for an Hour*, a farce of slight construction, in which the drolleries of Mr. Harley form the best feature of the performance, and *The Victor Vanquished*, the plot of which is founded on an incident in the romantic life of Charles XII. of Sweden (Mr. F. Matthews), who is tamed by a Tartar girl (Miss Leclercq). Here, again, there is good scope for Mr. Harley's drollery, in the part of a bluff *Baron de Gortz*. Miss Leclercq's acting in the character of *Ikla*, the disguised princess, is most correct and pleasing, as is the case in most of the parts which she sustains. Mr. Dance is the author of the piece. At the Surrey Theatre, a piece founded on statements in Mr. Mayhew's 'London Labour and London Poor,' entitled, *How we Live in the World of London*, introduces truthful representations of London street life and character, the dialogue being divested of the coarseness which mars the pleasure with which the student of human nature witnesses similar scenes out of doors. At the other transpontine and East-end theatres, entertainments were provided suited to the tastes of their frequenters, to their dramatic tastes we mean, which are certainly on the whole superior to the real life to which they are habituated, the pieces being, in morality and sentiment, generally of a theoretically elevating and improving character. At Sadler's Wells, Mr. Phelps at this season makes way for a miscellaneous company, including Mr. Leigh Murray, Mr. Edgar, Miss Oliver, and others, who appeared in *The Marble Heart*, an adaptation of the French play, *Les Filles de Marbre*, a version of which was formerly represented at the Adelphi. At the National Standard Theatre, Shakespeare's *King John* is being represented in an effective manner, Mr. Marston and Miss Glyn sustaining the principal parts.

At Drury-lane a season of English opera has commenced this week, with a version of Verdi's *Il Trovatore*, under the melodramatic title of *The Gipsy's Vengeance*. The principal parts are sustained by Madame Lucy Escott, Miss Hubbard, Mr. Drayton, and Mr. Augustus Braham, with all of whom the audiences seem satisfied, and all have points of merit, though the performances grate upon the recollections of those who witnessed the original at Covent-garden last season. The band, under Mr. Tully's direction, is tolerably efficient,

and the singing of the choruses is generally correct and spirited. For the crowds who fill the house the musical entertainment is better than they are accustomed to; but we regret that foreigners and strangers in London, who are attracted to the royal theatre, can carry away no higher idea of English opera than they are likely to do from a visit to Drury-lane.

One result of the recent catastrophe at Covent-garden, as we anticipated, has been the hastening of the re-opening of Her Majesty's Theatre. Mr. Lumley, having surmounted the legal and technical obstacles to possession of the house, is now busily engaged on the Continent in trying to bring together a company worthy of occupying the field unexpectedly opened to his managerial enterprise. We have heard of probable engagements of the most attractive order, including Madame Alboni, and others of still higher name in art, but as we can yet state nothing except from rumour, it may be better not to raise anticipations that may be disappointed. In the ballet Mr. Lumley has the purpose to be strong, and in this department he may easily restore the old fame of the house. But for the revival of the palmy days of the Haymarket little dependence must be put in any mere accessories, instead of the display of the highest art available for the lyrical drama.

Henry VIII. is to be withdrawn soon, after reaching the extraordinary run of 150 performances, at the Princess's-theatre. *The Winter's Tale*, we hear, is to be the next Shakspearian revival, the preparations for which are on a scale of surpassing magnificence.

Madame Lind-Goldschmidt having been announced to appear at one of the concerts of the New Philharmonic Society, the directors of the Philharmonic have been unwilling to leave to the younger Institution the undivided prestige of so great a name, and she is to appear also at one of their concerts. We must not omit to record the generous donation of Madame Goldschmidt to the Nightingale Fund, to which she presented the whole of the proceeds of the concert at Exeter Hall, without deducting the expenses, which amounted to about 500l.

Emil Devrient, who appeared for two successive seasons, a few years ago, with the German company, at the St. James's Theatre, is about to retire finally from the stage, which he has, first as singer and then as actor, adorned for six-and-thirty years. He made his first public appearance twenty-five years ago at Dresden, in Schiller's play of *Don Carlos*, in the character of *Marquis Posa*, and he proposes to take his leave of the public in the same part. He has been acting lately at Bremen, where he drew most crowded houses, and was received with long and repeated rounds of applause by his audience. The Dresden dramatic critics speak with enthusiasm of a late representation of Goethe's *Iphigenia auf Tauris*, in which Emil Devrient, as *Orestes*, they say, surpassed himself, and represent Frau Bayer-Bürck's *Iphigenia* to have been a wonderful piece of acting.

Meyerbeer, Hiller, Liszt, Lachner, and Lindpaintner have been chosen members of the committee to direct the Mozart Foundation, which is under the protection of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Dramatic representations in aid of the Institution have already been given in the royal theatres of Gotha, Darmstadt, and Weimar, and similar aid is promised from fifteen other towns in Germany.

The 'Revue et Gazette Musicale' of Paris announces the discovery of an unpublished 'Mass,' by Mozart, composed by him for the Convent of the Holy Cross, at Augsburg. The early part of the composition is described as not first-rate, but the rest is confidently represented to be "pure Mozart."

The theatre of San Pedro di Alcantara, in Rio de Janeiro has just been burned down for the third time; and the theatres of Bourges and Nantes have also been a prey to the flames.

A Stockholm letter announces the retirement from the stage of Madame Bock, after fifty years'

service at the Theatre Royal, as *danceuse*, cantatrice, and tragedian.

Madame Ristori has appeared at the Italian Theatre at Paris, in Alfieri's *Rosmunda*, but she has not made much sensation, and the tragedy is considered terribly heavy and dull.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ZOOLOGICAL.—*March 11th.*—Dr. Gray, F.R.S., in the chair. Mr. P. L. Selater read a note on '*Psaltria flaviceps*, an American species of the Parine genus *Psaltria*,' and exhibited a specimen of this little known bird, which had been named *Agithalus flaviceps* by Professor Sundevall, of Stockholm, and *Conirostrum ornatum* by Mr. Lawrence, in the Annals of the New York Lyceum. Mr. Selater, however, considered that it ought to be placed in the genus *Psaltria*, of which two North American species were given by Mr. Cassin, in the synopsis of North American *Parinae*, contained in his volume on the birds of California and Texas. Mr. Gaskoin read a paper on an 'Extraordinary Form of Mouse,' a variety, perhaps, of '*Mus musculus*,' found in a straw rick at Taplow, near Maidenhead, in size somewhat larger than the common domestic mouse, totally destitute of hairs, excepting two or three whiskers; the skin flesh coloured, formed into thick prominent plicæ or duplicatures, passing downwards from the back to the lower edges of the sides, where, doubling on themselves, they formed pendulous folds or flaps, extending from the arms of the fore to the thighs of the hind legs; so that when all the legs were stretched asunder, these flaps became expanded in the manner of the flying squirrel. Two parents and four young ones, about three parts grown, were taken, and remained alive in the Society's gardens six months. Three specimens in spirit, and a drawing by Wolf, of the male parent, were exhibited. Thus these little animals had passed through two generations, the parents being exactly the prototypes of their progeny, and so it is fair to presume the parents had progenitors similar to themselves—*similia similibus gignuntur*; but we have no knowledge during how many generations the abnormal state had existed: yet, as the parents, in breeding, having followed the law of animals in the wild state, in associating only with those of their own kind, should the race not now be extinct, the form will continue to be produced, and a remarkable example may be shown of the origin of a new species of a genus. Dr. Gray read a paper containing 'Descriptions of the Animals and Teeth of *Tyrodina* and other genera of Gasteropodous Mollusca. Dr. Crisp exhibited specimens and drawings of the *Strongylus filaria*, which he discovered had lately proved so destructive to lambs in many parts of England. In several lambs examined by Dr. Crisp millions of these entozoa and their ova were found in the bronchial tubes, and in the intestinal canal. He believed, from various experiments made by him, that salt or sulphur given with the food, and the inhalation of sulphurous gas, would be the most likely means of destroying these parasites. Dr. Crisp also placed on the table some parts of the anatomy of the common Bittern (*Botaurus stellaria*), two of which birds (now comparatively rare) had recently been shot on the eastern coast of Suffolk. The stomach, which was exhibited, was large, and contained near its cardiac orifice a circle of gastric glands; a roach, weighing about four ounces, was digested at this part, but the tail, which was in the œsophagus, was intact. The Secretary read a paper by Mr. A. Adams, containing 'Descriptions of Thirty-one new Species of Bivalve Mollusca from the Cumington Collection.'

ASIATIC.—*March 1st.*—Professor Wilson in the chair. Mr. Alexander Kerr, and D. F. Carmichael, Esq., were elected Fellows. The President brought to the notice of the meeting a large collection of Bactrian coins, which had been made by E. C. Bayley, Esq., of the Bengal C.S., and a

member of the Society, who had kindly placed them on the table for the inspection of his fellow-members. The learned Professor observed, that since the publication of the '*Ariana Antiqua*' in 1841, additions have been frequently made to our knowledge of this interesting series of coins, by papers published in the '*Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*,' and the '*Numismatic Society of London*;' and the present formed a good opportunity for glancing at the results of these labours in the field of numismatic research. The present collection he thought to be one of considerable value, as it had been made with discrimination and judgment. It contained specimens of some coins that were very rare, and of one or two which had hitherto been unique, and the genuineness of which had been doubted. Among the coins of the present collection, especial attention was directed to a rare coin of Demetrius III.; to one of Heliclos and his wife Laodice, which had hitherto been considered unique; to a new coin of Archelios, the ninth king, and to one of the tenth king, Antimachus, of which only one specimen was known at the time of the publication of the '*Ariana Antiqua*;' and to a rare coin of Spalirises. The collection also contained some Persian, or Indo-Persian coins, prior, apparently, to the Sassanian epoch; and also some connected with the Arsacides. There are also some of the small Hindu coins which have been noticed by Major Cunningham, and have been called by him, coins of Indian *satrapas*. The learned Professor, however, did not consider the legends of these coins to have been satisfactorily read; and he especially objected to the reading of the word *Kshatrapasa*, a satrap, the letters of which were very doubtful, and no other evidence being found to prove that this title had ever been borne by a Hindu prince. Professor Wilson incidentally observed that the great search for old coins which had been made in India had given rise to extensive forgeries, a consequence which must ever result when extravagant prices are offered for them. As an instance he stated that a unique gold coin, in the possession of Colonel Stacey, had been stolen, and had found its way into the hands of the forgers, as silver and copper coins, the exact counterparts of the missing gold one, were soon after offered for sale. It might also be advisable to state that from the great number of old coins which had been found in India during the last few years, their value had so depreciated that future collectors ought not to give more for them than the intrinsic value of the metal they are composed of. Sir Henry Rawlinson gave an account to the meeting of the Babylonian system of metrology, which he had found, from actual measurements, to be nearly identical with that of Greece.

R. S. OF LITERATURE.—*March 12th.*—W. Tooke, Esq., in the chair. Mr. Vaux read a paper communicated by Mr. Loftus on his '*Researches in the ruins of Warka, in Southern Babylonia*.' Mr. Loftus stated that the extent of ground covered by these ruins far exceeded that occupied by any other ruins in Assyria or Babylonia, as the principal portion is still surrounded by an exterior wall forming an irregular circle of five miles and a-half. The chief piles bear the local names of Boarich and Waswass, and, besides these, there are, also, a ruin which Mr. Loftus considers to be that of a large temple, two curious edifices partially built of brick-cones and oblong vases, the mouths of which are turned outwards, and some conical mounds, the origin of which cannot now be determined. The tract of land on which Warka is situated is slightly elevated above the surrounding marshes, and extends about twenty miles in the direction of Sinkara. The whole of this ridge, which is never flooded, is a perfect desert, without trees, water, or inhabitants. The most remarkable feature, however, of the remains of Warka is this:—that with the exception of the principal piles alluded to, the whole of the chief platform and of every smaller mound within the walls is filled with glazed earthenware coffins, whose fragments lie scattered on the surface in such vast numbers as to show that this

place (like the present Kerbel and Meshed Ali) has been one vast repository of the dead. These coffins, of which some specimens have been sent to England by Mr. Loftus, and are now in the British Museum, resemble in form a slipper bath, with an oval opening at one end to admit the body, to which is attached an earthen cover. Five rows of small figures are embossed in the upper surface of these coffins, which are for the most part covered with a thick glazing of a rich green colour. The hope of finding treasure has led the Arabs of the neighbourhood to excavate in these remarkable sepulchral mounds; and hundreds of coffins have been in consequence broken up every year, in search of gold and silver ornaments, which are, however, rarely found. At the conclusion of the paper, Sir Henry Rawlinson stated that there was no doubt that Warka was one of the primitive cities of Babylonia, and most likely older than even Erech, Accad, and Calneh, the cities attributed in Genesis to the building of Nimrod. Warka appears to have been "the city" *par excellence*. In the neighbourhood were many other cities of great antiquity, as Erech (or Ur) which was dedicated to the moon; and Sinkara, which was dedicated to the sun. Colonel Rawlinson added that the earliest king, whose name had been decyphered, was *Uruck*, who lived B.C. 2300, and that there was evidence of Warka having been inhabited as late as the Arab invasion, B.C. 900.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Monday**—Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m.—(On the Interpolation of Logarithmic Series. By James McKie, Esq.)
 Chemical, 8 p.m.—(Annual Meeting.)
 Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m.
- Tuesday**—Civil Engineers, 8 p.m.—(On Steep Gradients of Railways, and the Locomotives employed. By C.R. Drysdale, Assoc. Inst. C.E.)
 Linnean, 8 p.m.
 Pathological, 8 p.m.
- Wednesday**—Society of Arts, 8 p.m.—(Prof. Willis, Description of Improved Apparatus for Teaching Mechanics in Schools.)
 Geological, 8 p.m.
 Pharmaceutical, 8½ p.m.
- Thursday**—Royal, 8½ p.m.—(On the Discreet Character of the Bonifera. By H. G. Gosse, Esq.)
 Antiquaries, 8 p.m.
 Zoological, 3 p.m.
- Friday**—Archæological Institute, 4 p.m.
 Royal Institution, 8½ p.m.
- Saturday**—Medical, 8 p.m.
 Astronomical, 2 p.m.
 Asiatic, 2 p.m.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Arthur's (T. S.) Good Time Coming, crown 8vo, cloth, 2s.
 Bechstein's Catechism, 16mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
 Bell's (D. E.) Speaker, 12mo, cloth, new edit., 2s. 6d.
 Beynshire, 3 vols., cloth, £1 11s. 6d.
 Bognatz's Treasury. Edited by Rev. J. Smith, 32mo, cl., 1s. 6d.
 Bourne's (J.) Catechism of the 8-ean Egan, 4th edit., fcap. 6s.
 Burns' (E. A.) Illustrated Agricultural Drawing Book, 8vo, 2s.
 Caperna's (E.) Poems, post 8vo, cloth, 5s.
 Collins's (John) Form of Man, cr. 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.
 Costello's (D.) Valley of the Meuse, p. 8vo, cloth, 5s. 6d.
 Cumming's (Dr. J.) Voices of the Night, fcap. 8vo, new edit., 7s.
 Dower's Short Atlas, royal 8vo, half-bound, 5s.
 —School Atlas, royal 8vo, half-bound, 12s.
 Elegant Arts for Ladies, post 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
 Ferris's (H. G.) Morsoms at Home, post 8vo, cloth, 6s.
 Gillespie's (W. M.) Manual of Principles of Roadmaking, 8s. 6d.
 Greenhalgh's (T.) K-nec-Too, crown 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.
 Hackett's (Rev. H. B.) Illustrations of Scripture, 12mo, cloth, 2s.
 Kidd's (R. B.) Primary Principles of Reasoning, p. 8vo, cl., 9s. 6d.
 King's (Dr.) Franklin Expedition, p. 8vo, cloth, 5s.
 Lecky's (J.) Poems, 12mo, cloth, 5s.
 Little (The) Pilgrim, by A. Crowquill, square, cloth, 2s. 6d.
 Long's (Lady C.) Heavenly Thoughts, 2nd edit., 18mo, cloth, 4s. 6d.
 Manstein's (General) Russia, p. 8vo, cloth, 12s.
 Markham's (Dr. W. O.) Diseases of the Heart, p. 8vo, cloth, 6s.
 May's (E. J.) Sunshine of Greystone, 8h. edit., 12mo, cloth, 6s.
 Merivale's (C.) Romans, 8vo, cloth, Vols. IV. and V., £1 12s.
 Nesbitt's (J. C.) Agricultural Chemistry, 8vo, cl., 2nd edit., 4s.
 Patterson's (A. S.) Commentary on the Hebrews, 8vo, cl., 10s. 6d.
 Poems, by J. H., 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
 Price (B.) on Infinitesimal Calculus, Vol. III., 8vo, quires, 11s.
 Ritchie's (A. C.) Mimic Life, post 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.
 Robinson's (J.) Diary of Crimean War, 8vo, cloth, 14s.
 Ruff's Guide to the Turf, 12mo, cloth, Spring edit., 2s. 6d.
 Solagrab's (Count) Tarantula, 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
 Soper's (E.) Practical Stenographer, 2nd edit., 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
 Tegelonski's (M. L. de) Commentaries, Vol. II., 8vo, cloth, 11s.
 Traveller's Library; Macaulay's Johnson, &c., 2s. 6d.
 Triumphs of Perseverance and Enterprise, p. 8vo, new edit., 3s. 6d.
 Trollope's (Rev. W.) Commentary on St. Luke, 2nd edit., 12mo, 4s.
 Warburton's Crescent, &c., 12th edit., p. 8vo, cloth, 6s.
 Wedgwood's (H.) Three First Books of Euclid, 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
 What Play's square, cloth, 6s.
 Winslow's Glimpses of the Truth as it is in Jesus, new edit., 5s.
 Wordsworth's Greece, imp. 8vo, cloth, 3rd edit., £1 11s. 6d.
 Wortubert's (G. M.) Syria, &c., 2 vols., post 8vo, cloth, £1 1s.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A. S.; Vigil; J. G. M.; Equivalent; W. C.—received.

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 Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S.
 Joseph Grote, Esq.
 Samuel Fustace Magan, Esq.
 Moses Mocatta, Esq.
 Capt. Alex. L. Montgomery, R.N.
 James William Ogilvie, Esq.
 Joseph Palley, Esq.
 Arthur Augustus Rasch, Esq.
 Auditors—Benjamin Buck Greene, Esq., and John George Maclean, Esq.
 Actuary—Charles Ancell, Esq., F.R.S.
 Solicitor—Thomas Browning, Esq.
 Surveyor—Thomas Hopper, Esq.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
 Persons assured for the whole term of Life, for £100 and upwards, in Great Britain or Ireland respectively, will have an ADDITION made to their policies every FIFTH YEAR (instead of every seventh as heretofore), or an EQUIVALENT REDUCTION will be made in the future payments of Premium, at the option of the Assured.

Policies may also be effected for the whole term of Life by payments yearly or half-yearly, also by a LIMITED NUMBER of yearly payments, a mode of assurance which originated with this Company in 1816.

ASSURANCES FOR SHORT PERIODS may now be effected in this Office at considerably reduced rates of Premium.

The next VALUATION will be made at Christmas, 1859; and Policies which may be effected before that date, will, if the parties be then alive, participate in proportion to the time they may then have been in force.

The INCOME of this Branch for the year 1854 exceeded £183,000.

The INVESTMENTS for the Life Policy Holders now amount to £1,565,551.

The Interest and Dividends arising therefrom are invested for the SOLE BENEFIT of the Policy Holders.

The Company has paid to Claimants under Life Policies, from the year 1805 to the close of 1854, the sum of £2,871,514, of which a very considerable proportion was for ADDITIONS, by way of Bonus on the sum originally Assured.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
 RENEWALS falling due on Lady-day should be renewed within fifteen days thereafter.

The Company undertakes the assurance of Property in the Manufacturing, Agricultural, and other Districts, on favourable terms. Risks of extraordinary hazard on special agreement, upon survey.

AN ALLOWANCE for the LOSS of RENT of BUILDINGS rendered untenable by FIRE, is one of the advantages offered by the Company.

The ASSURED are entitled to participate in the PROFITS of this BRANCH every FIFTH YEAR.

The Office Proposals and Forms for Assurances on Lives or against Fire, with full particulars explanatory of the constitution, &c., of the Company, may be obtained at the Office in London, or of any of the Company's Agents in the principal Cities and Towns of the United Kingdom.

March, 1856.

HENRY DESBOROUGH, Secretary.

EXTENSION

University Life Assurance Society,

24, SUFFOLK STREET, PALM MALL EAST, LONDON.

(ESTABLISHED 1825.) INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
 Capital, £600,000.

DIRECTORS.
 The Hon. Baron Alderson.
 Francis Bawley, Esq.
 Michael Bruce, Esq.
 Edward Buller, Esq.
 The Venerable Archdeacon Barney, D.D.
 H. Dickinson, Esq.
 Sir Francis H. Doyle, Bart.
 The Rev. Arthur Drummond.
 Henry Hallam, Esq.
 The Right Hon. Sir W. H. Maule.
 Robert Hook, Esq.
 The Hon. and Very Rev. George Pelwee, D.D., Dean of Norwich.
 The Right Hon. The Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
 Edward Romilly, Esq.
 Thomas Watson, Esq., M.D.
 Right Hon. James Stuart Wortley, M.P., Recorder of London.
 John Wray, Esq.

The NEW CHARTER enables the Society to "effect Assurances and grant Annuities on the Lives and Survivorships of all persons who at the time of effecting such Assurances shall be, or shall have been, Members of ANY University of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of ANY College, Hall, or other similar Institution for the purpose of Education in the said United Kingdom,"—IN ADDITION to effecting Assurances on the lives of all persons whose names are, or have been, on the Books or Boards of any College or Hall at OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE.

NINE-TENTHS of the PROFITS are APPROPRIATED to the ASSURED, either by a proportionate diminution of Premium, by Addition to the Amount of the Policy, or by a present payment of the value in money, at the option of the party. It will thus be observed that this Society is based on a BETTER PRINCIPLE than that of a Society proceeding on Mutual Assurance only, as there is a Guaranteed Capital for the Assured without any liability on their part, besides a Division of NEARLY ALL the PROFITS.

Amount of Capital originally subscribed, £600,000, on which has been paid up ... £300,000
 Amount accumulated from Premiums ... 720,000
 Annual Income ... 78,000
 Amount of Policies in Existence ... £1,550,000

By which it is seen that this Society possesses ample means in proportion to its liabilities.

Forms of PROPOSAL and PROSPECTUSES may be obtained on application to this Office; or to M. J. JOHNSON, Esq., M.A., Oxford; Wm. HOPKINS, Esq., M.A., Cambridge; Wm. HALE, Esq., Dublin; Rev. J. CUNDELL, B.D., Durham.

CHARLES M. WILCH, Secretary and Actuary.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

The Forty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Proprietors of the North British Insurance Company was held in the Company's Office in Edinburgh, on the 3rd instant. COLIN CAMPBELL, of Colgrain, Esq., in the chair.

A Report by the Directors on the business of the year ending 31st December last was read to the meeting, showing that in the FIRE DEPARTMENT it was an unusually favourable year.

In the LIFE DEPARTMENT the Casualties were light, whilst NEW POLICIES were issued, insuring the sum of £292,978, and paying in Annual Premiums £9,979 19s. 8d.

The Accumulated Fund amounted to £631,407 12s. 7d. The Annual Revenue from Life Premiums was £112,693 7s. 3d.

The ANNUAL PROSPECTIVE or INTERMEDIATE BONUS was extended to all PARTICIPATING POLICIES effected before the 31st December next.

AND A DIVIDEND WAS DECLARED FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1855, OF EIGHT PER CENT. on the paid-up Capital, free of Income-Tax, payable on Monday, the 7th of April next.

The following SHAREHOLDERS were then elected President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors for the current year:—

President.

His Grace the DUKE OF ROXBURGH, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

The Most Noble the MARQUESS OF ABERCROMBY, K.G.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF CAMPERDOWN, K.T.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF STAIR.

Extraordinary Directors.

Sir Adam Hay of Hayston, Baronet.
 John Gibson, junior, Esq., 38, Moray Place.
 Alexander Campbell, Esq., of Monzie.
 Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, Bart., M.P.
 Colin Campbell, Esq., of Colgrain.
 Sir Archibald Islay Campbell of Succoth, Bart., M.P.
 Colonel Tait, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen.
 James Campbell Brodie, Esq., of Coulmoney and Letha.
 Robert Balfour Wardlaw Ramsay, Esq., of Whitehill.
 Sir David Dundas of Dunira, Baronet.
 James Farquharson, Esq., of Invercauld.

Ordinary Directors.

William Bonar, Esq., of Easter Warriston.
 John F. W. Drummond, Esq., W.S.
 Andrew Coventry, Esq., Advocate.
 James Campbell Tait, Esq., W.S.
 Rear-Admiral Henry Dundas of Craigcroston.
 Laurence Davidson, Esq., W.S.
 David Baird Wauchope, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
 John Anderson, Esq., W.S.
 John Brown Innes, Esq., W.S.
 Henry Duncan Fergusson, Esq., W.S.
 John Maitland, Esq., Accountant-General to the Court of Session.
 Robert Blair Macdonochie, Esq., W.S.

J. BORTHWICK, Manager. J. OGILVIE, Secretary.

London Board.

SIR PETER LAURIE, Alderman, Chairman.
 JOHN I. GLENNIE, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
 George Bishop, jun., Esq.
 William Borradaile, Esq.
 John Connell, Esq.
 Peter Northall Laurie, Esq.
 R. P. Prichard, Esq.
 Alexander Dobie, Esq., Lancaster Place, Solicitor.
 Robert Strachan, Esq., Secretary.
 4, New Bank Buildings, Lothbury, March 7th, 1856.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chairman.

CHARLES DOWNES, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.

THE HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, M.P.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LANDED PROPRIETORS, TENANTS, FARMERS, and AGRICULTURISTS generally, are invited to examine the Tables of Rates of the **UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**, Established in 1834, which will be found more advantageous than those of most other Companies; at the same time, Parties insuring with it do not incur the risk of Co-partnership, as is the case in mutual Offices.

Upwards of Five Hundred and Ninety-one Thousand Pounds (including Bonuses) have been paid to Widows, Children, and other parties holding Policies with this Company, which have become claims by death since its formation.

Thirteen Thousand Pounds per annum has been the average of new Premiums during the last seven years.

The Annual Income exceeds One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Pounds.

Income Tax abated in respect of Premiums paid on Policies issued by this Company, as set forth by Act of Parliament.

All Forms of Proposals, &c., to be had, on application, at the office, 8, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON; or from the Agents established in all the large Towns of the Kingdom.

E. L. BOYD, Resident Director.

GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

14, Waterloo Place, London, and 30, Brown Street, Manchester.

THE CHISHOLM, Chairman.

RICHARD HARTLEY KENNEDY, Esq., Alderman, Deputy Chairman.

This Society is established on the tried and approved principle of Mutual Assurance. The funds are accumulated for the exclusive benefit of the Policy-holders, under their own immediate superintendence. The profits are divided annually, and applied in reduction of the current Premiums. Policy-holders participate in Profits after payment of five annual Premiums.

The Annual General Meeting of this Society was held on the 20th May, 1855, when a Report of the business for the last year was presented, exhibiting a statement of most satisfactory progress. It appeared that during the two last years, 1853 and 1854, between 800 and 900 new Assurances had been effected, producing an increase of Premium income amounting to £14,000 per annum. It also appeared that, notwithstanding the extraordinary mortality which prevailed during the last year in consequence of the visitation of the cholera, it had not been found necessary to reduce, in the slightest, the allowance of 3½ per cent. previously awarded to the Policy-holders.

Credit is allowed for half the Annual Premiums for the first five years.

A. B. IRVINE, Managing Director.

14, Waterloo Place, London.

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

London Branch—66, Gracechurch Street, City.

14, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

ASSURANCES, with whole Profits, for a rate of Premium about the same as is charged in other Offices for a fixed amount not entitled to any additions.

Tables of Rates, and every information as to the system of Division of the Profits, may be had on application.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the SOCIETY was held on the 20th February; JOHN SINCLAIR, Esq., City Clerk, in the chair. The Report from the Directors showed that "the business of the past year has considerably exceeded that of the previous year—a result which, considering the continued pressure on the industrial resources of the country, the Directors could not have ventured to anticipate." The new Proposals were 616, assuring £231,418, and the corresponding Premiums £9,403 17s. 10d. The total premiums received in the year amounted to £79,576 4s. 6d. The Claims in the year, by 81 deaths, were £45,329 5s. The Report concluded as follows:—"The Directors have adhered to the same careful system of administration as in former years, notwithstanding the excessive competition which prevails. They have refused to recognize the practice of giving Commissions to induce a preference in bringing business to them; and in the extension of the Society by means of Agencies, they have kept steadily in view the importance of its being represented—whether in the case of Agents or Medical Advisers—by persons in whom they can place full reliance."

Full Reports of the Proceedings at the Meeting may be had at the Head Office in Edinburgh, or at the London Branch.

JAMES WATSON, Manager.

GEORGE GRANT, London Agent and Secretary.

MURDOCH'S SELECT LIBRARY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 18, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY.

At the recent Division of Profits the Assets were valued at £176,861

The Liabilities at £144,376

Leaving a Surplus for division of £32,485

The business of the Company embraces every description of risk connected with Life Assurance.

Loans continue to be made to Assurers on undoubted Personal or other Security.

WILLIAM RATRAY, Actuary.

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE,

Fleet Street, London, March 27th, 1856.

Notice is hereby given, that the Books for the Transfer of Shares in this Society will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of April next.

The Dividends for the year 1855 will be payable on MONDAY, the 7th inst., and on any subsequent day, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock.

By order of the Directors,
W. SAMUEL DOWNES, Actuary.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,

48, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE ON LIVES, ANNUITIES, &c.

Chairman.—SAMUEL HATHORN LUCAS, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.—CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq.

ABSTRACT of the REPORT of the DIRECTORS for 1855.

The number of policies issued during the year..... 1,073

Assuring the sum of..... £249,445 8 6

Annual premiums thereon..... 18,445 8 6

Policies issued from the commencement of the Institution

in December, 1835..... 19,367

Annual income now in force..... 13,740

Annual Income—From Premiums

(after deducting £33,348 abatement

allowed)..... £189,955 13 2

Ditto—From Interest on invested

capital..... 49,807 19 3

Amount returned to members in abatement of

premiums..... 240,134 11 0

Amount of bonuses added to sums assured..... 129,564 0 0

Amount paid in claims by death from the com-

menchment of the Institution..... 528,831 19 11

Balance of receipts over the disbursements in the

year..... 118,883 7 8

Increasing the capital stock of the Institution to £211,049 17 4

At the last division of surplus profits made up to Nov. 20, 1852,

the reductions varied from 6 to 89 per cent. on the original amount

of premiums, according to the age of the member, and the time

the policy had been in force; and the bonuses ranged in like

manner from 50 to 75 per cent. on the amount of premiums received

during the preceding five years.

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st of April are

reminded that they must be paid within 30 days from that date.

The Directors' Report for 1855 may now be obtained on application.

20th March, 1856. JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

THE ASYLUM LIFE ASSURANCE

OFFICE, 72, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Established 1824.

Policies on Healthy and Diseased Lives, at Home and Abroad,

for Civil, Military, and Naval Emplacements.

The OFFICE being on PURELY PROPRIETARY PRINCIPLES,

no PARTNERSHIP among Policy Holders is involved.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Papers, &c., apply to

MANLEY HOPKINS, Resident Director.

BANK OF DEPOSIT, NO. 3, PALL MALL

EAST, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844.

Parties desirous of investing Money are requested to examine

the plan of the BANK OF DEPOSIT. Prospectuses and Forms

for opening Accounts SENT FREE on application.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Published this day, price 1s. bound, post free,

THE UNSPEAKABLE: an Authentic Auto-

biography.

"This is an amusing little story."—BRITANNIA.

"The characters are well individualized; and there is something

occasionally in its humour and Dutch painting that reminds us of

Smollett's best stories. Its literary merit is high above the

average."—THE ERA.

"A number of scenes—some ludicrous, some painful."—THE

FRANK.

"The incidents are highly romantic, and the construction of the

story is skilful."—WEEKLY TIMES.

"An offering of gratitude from the Author to Mr. Hunt, of New

Burlington Street (late of Regent Street), who cured him of

the habit of stammering, and whose system and mode of treatment

he recommends."—THE ATHENÆUM.

"Fully the amount of incident usually found in works of pure

fiction."—THE COURT JOURNAL.

London: Charles H. Clarke, 48, Paternoster Row.

POPULAR HISTORY OF PALMS AND

THEIR ALLIES. By Dr. BERTHOLD SEEMANN, F.R.S.

With 20 Tinted Chromo-liths. 10s. 6d.

Lovell Reeve, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

POPULAR GEOGRAPHY OF PLANTS. A

Botanical Excursion round the World. By E.C. Edited

by Professor DAUBENY, M.D., F.R.S. 20 plates in Chromo-

lithography. 10s. 6d.

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THE AQUARIUM, MARINE and FRESH-

WATER.—Living Marine Animals, Sea-Weeds, Sea-Water, Tanks, Glasses, Specific Gravity Tests, Valisneria, and every other requisite, both for Marine and Freshwater Aquaria, ON SALE.—A large and choice stock of MOUNTED SEA-WEEDS, ZOO-PHYTES, and FERNS for the Herbarium.

W. Alfred Lloyd, 164, St. John Street Road, London.

MR. HUNT'S

INSTITUTION for the CURE of STAMMER-

ING, and OTHER DEFECTS of SPEECH.

No. 8, New Burlington Street, Regent Street, London.

Conducted on a System that has been in practice with unfailing success for the last 29 years, and has during that time secured the approbation and support of the highest Medical, Clerical, Educational, and Literary Authorities.

Mr. HUNT gives the advantage of residential accommodation to his Pupils, and has placed his Institution on such a basis that there should no longer be a possibility of so pure and successful a practice being confounded with the empiricism of Charlatans and ignorant Imitators.

For a Prospectus and Card of Terms, apply to Mr. JAMES HUNT, M.R.S.L., Author of a "Treatise on the Cure of Stammering," &c., at the Institution, New Burlington Street.

APPETITE and DIGESTION IMPROVED.

LEA and PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish to Steaks, Chops, and all Roast Meat Gravies, Fish, Game, Soup, Curries, and Salad, and by its tonic and invigorating properties enables the stomach to perfectly digest the food. The daily use of this aromatic and delicious Sauce is the best safeguard to health. Sold by the Proprietors, LEA and PERRINS, 19, Fenchurch Street, London, and 68, Broad Street, Worcester; also by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 21, Mark Lane, London; and Blackwell, and other Oldman and Merchants, London; and generally by the principal Dealers in Sauce.

N.B. To guard against imitations, see that the names of "Lea and Perrins" are upon the label and patent cap of the bottle.

GREY HAIR RESTORED to its ORIGINAL

COLOUR with ease, comfort, and certainty, by the PATENT GALVANIC COMBS and BRUSHES, which are also an unfailing remedy for nervous headache and all neuralgic affections. Illustrated Pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and its Remedy," gratis, or by post for four Stamps.—F. M. HERRING, 32, Basinghall Street, where testimonials, and the effect on grey hair may be seen.

Agents: Child, South Gallery, Crystal Palace; Savory and Moore, Chemists; Atkinson, 24, Old Bond Street; Henric, 12, Titchborne Street; Twibarrow, 2, Edwards Street, Portman Square; Saunders, 31st, and Winter, 205, Oxford Street; Ross, 110, and Warren, 191, Bishopsgate Street; Fisher and Co., and Godfrey and Cook, Conduit Street.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS

WONDERFULLY EFFICACIOUS for the CURE of WOUNDS.—Mr. Woodall, of Hally, near Selby, was afflicted with an abscess on the neck for a considerable time, and notwithstanding he was under the treatment of a most eminent surgeon in the neighbourhood, yet he could not, by the various remedies applied, heal the wound; he therefore determined on giving Holloway's Ointment and Pills a trial, and by these invaluable medicines alone he has been perfectly cured, and is now in excellent health.—Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the world; at Professor Holloway's Establishments, 244, Strand, London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; by A. Stamps, Constantinople; A. Guidice, Smyrna; and H. Hoods, Malta.

Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d. per box.

BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the last twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated, by uncollected testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age. These Pills require neither attention nor confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.—Sold by Froust and Harant, 229, Strand, London; and all Medicine Vendors.

DRESSING CASES.—AT MR. MECH'S

ESTABLISHMENT, 112, REGENT STREET, 4, LEADEN-HALL STREET, and CRYSTAL PALACE, are exhibited the finest specimens of British manufactures, in Dressing-cases, Work boxes, Writing-cases, Dressing-bags, and other articles of utility or luxury. A separate department for Paper Maché Manufactures and Bagatelle-tables. Table Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Penknives, Strops, Paste, &c. Shipping Orders executed. The same Prices charged at all the Establishments.

Just published, price 2s., post free, 2s. 6d.

AN ESSAY ON SPERMATORRHOEA; its

Nature and Treatment; with an Exposition of the Frauds that are practised by persons who advertise the speedy, safe, and effectual cure of Nervous Derangement. By A MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, London.

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RESISTING SAFES (non-conducting and vapourising), with all the improvements, under their Quadruple Patents of 1810-51-54 and 1855, including their Gunpowder Proof Solid Lock and Door (without which no Safe is secure). THE STRONGEST, BEST, and CHEAPEST SAFEGUARDS EXTANT.

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LIVERPOOL, the most complete and extensive in the world. Show-rooms, 6 and 8, Lord Street, Liverpool. London Depot, 47, Moorgate Street, City. Circulars free by post.

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LIST OF THE ORNITHOLOGICAL AND OTHER WORKS OF JOHN GOULD, F.R.S., ETC.

A CENTURY OF BIRDS FROM THE HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS. 1 Vol. Imperial Folio, containing 80 Plates, with Descriptive Letterpress. Price £14 14s. London, 1832.

Only Ten Copies remain.

THE BIRDS OF EUROPE. 5 Vols. Imp. Folio, comprising 449 Plates, with Descriptive Letterpress, Introduction, &c. Price £76 8s. London, 1837.

Of this work no Copies remain.

A MONOGRAPH OF THE RAMPHASTIDÆ, OR FAMILY OF TOUCANS. 1 Vol. Imp. Folio, containing Thirty-three Plates, with Descriptive Letterpress, &c. Price £7. London, 1834.

THE BIRDS OF AUSTRALIA. 7 Vols. Imp. Folio, containing Figures of 600 Species, with Descriptive Letterpress and a large amount of Introductory Matter. Price £115. London, 1848.

This work was originally published in thirty-six parts, each containing seventeen plates with descriptive letterpress, at the price of Three Guineas each Part, with the exception of the Thirty-sixth, the price of which, in consequence of the large amount of introductory matter, is £4 12s.

Only 250 copies have been printed, and the drawings have been effaced from the stones; of these, 180 were subscribed for; the remaining seventy the Author proposes to issue upon the original terms, with this exception, that five or more Parts shall be delivered in the course of each year instead of four. This delivery commenced on the 1st of January, 1849. As in the event of any of these copies being discontinued, the remaining parts would be rendered comparatively valueless, inasmuch as it would be impossible to again replace those taken, it will be considered that every person who subscribes for one of the seventy remaining copies is bound to complete it. If preferred, the work may of course be taken entire, or at the rate of one volume in each year until complete.

As the interior of Australia becomes more and more known, additional species of birds will doubtless be discovered, rendering a Supplement to the work necessary, in order to keep the subject complete; and this will be issued in Parts as a sufficient number of novelties come to hand; thus, a portion of the new and interesting species lately brought home by the naturalist and officers of H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* have appeared under the title of 'Birds of Australia,' Supplement, Part I., price £3 3s.; and the remainder, with any other novelties that may arrive, will be issued in like manner in due course, and will form a separate or supplementary volume.

The 'Birds of Australia' is considered by the Author as the most important work he has yet published, as it contains a vast amount of interesting and original information, acquired by himself and his assistants during their explorations of the country of whose denizens it treats.

A MONOGRAPH OF THE MACROPODIDÆ, OR FAMILY OF KANGAROOS. In Three Parts, each containing Fifteen Plates, with Descriptive Letterpress, price £3 3s. each. Two Parts published.

The Author having commenced a general work on the Mammals of Australia, it is intended that the Monograph of the Macropodidæ shall merge therein; but it will also be completed as originally announced, for those who desire to possess the Kangaroos alone.

ICONES AVIUM; or, Figures and Descriptions of New and Interesting Species of Birds from various Parts of the World, forming a Supplement to the Author's other Works.

The object of this work is explained in the Title: it will be issued as novelties of interest occur, in Imperial Folio Parts, containing ten species, with descriptive letterpress, price £1 15s. each. Two Parts are published.

A MONOGRAPH OF THE ODONTOPHORINÆ, OR PARTRIDGES OF AMERICA. 1 Vol. Imp. Folio, containing Thirty-two Plates, with Descriptive Letterpress. Price £3 3s. London, 1850.

A MONOGRAPH OF THE TROGONIDÆ, OR FAMILY OF TROGONS. 1 Vol. Imp. Folio, containing Thirty-six Plates, with Descriptive Letterpress. Price £8. London, 1850.

THE BIRDS OF ASIA.

To no portion of the globe does there attach so much interest as to that vast extent of the Old World which we designate Asia. It is there that all the productions of nature essential to the well-being of man occur in the greatest abundance. The most important of our domestic quadrupeds, the most valuable and interesting of our domestic Gallinaceous birds, were first reclaimed in Asia; whence as from a centre they have radiated with man, as tribes, from time to time, branched off from the main stem, and subjected the globe to their dominion. It is in Asia that animal life exhibits in its forms the highest degree of organic development, together with a variety in those forms in accordance with the varied physical characters of this extensive region, where the grandest mountain ranges alternate with steeples, sandy deserts, inland seas, and interminable forests of gigantic growth. That the Zoology, then, of such a country should have called forth the notice and study of able minds cannot be surprising; and yet it is remarkable that no one has attempted a work comprehending a general history of its ORNITHOLOGY. This history, Ornithological literature the Author proposes to fill up by publishing a work on 'The Birds of Asia,' precisely similar in every respect to his former works on 'The Birds of Europe' and 'The Birds of Australia.' Its size and manner of execution will be the same, and it will be published in Parts, each containing Seventeen Plates, with descriptive letterpress of the species thereon represented; price Three Guineas, to be paid on delivery.

Many species, common alike to India and Europe, and to India and Australia, have been already figured in his Birds of Europe and Birds of Australia; these of course will not be refigured, and hence the work will be less voluminous and expensive than might be at first inferred from such a title as 'The Birds of Asia;' in other words; it will not exceed the extent of 'The Birds of Australia,' and perhaps not that of 'The Birds of Europe.'

Of this work three Parts are published, and for the present it will appear at the rate of not more than two Parts a year.

A MONOGRAPH OF THE TROCHILIDÆ, OR HUMMING-BIRDS.

Having acquired the most extensive and valuable collection extant of these lovely ornithological gems, together with much valuable information as to their habits and economy, the Author has determined upon publishing a Monograph of a Family of Birds unequalled for their variety of form and colouring and for the gorgeous and unrivalled brilliancy of their hues, which after a long series of experiments he is at length enabled, by an entirely new process of colouring, to represent almost equal to nature, and the beauty of which is exciting the admiration of every one to such an extent, that the Monograph of the Humming Birds bids fair to be the most popular of his productions.

The work will be published in Parts, in Imperial Folio, each containing Fifteen Plates, with descriptive letterpress, price £3 3s. each Part, and will appear at the rate of two Parts per annum. The First and Second Parts are ready for delivery, and the Third is in preparation.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE BIRDS OF AUSTRALIA.

In Imp. 8vo Parts, each containing Eighteen Plates, with Descriptive Letterpress. Price £1 5s. Four Parts published.

In this work the heads only of the various species are figured.

THE MAMMALS OF AUSTRALIA.

The Author's visit to Australia having enabled him to procure much valuable information respecting the habits and economy, and many new species of the singular and interesting Mammalia of that country, he has determined upon publishing a work on the subject, precisely similar in execution to the 'Birds,' the work to be completed in Ten or Twelve Parts, each containing Fifteen Plates, price £3 3s.

Of this work three Parts have been published, and have been so highly approved of that by many they are regarded as, if possible, even more interesting than the 'Birds.' The Fourth Part is now in preparation.

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